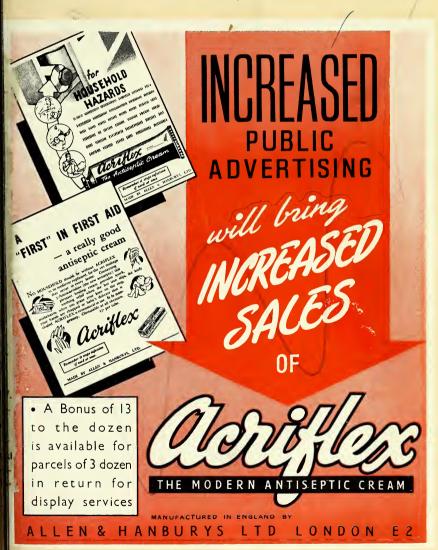
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

RETAILER — WHOLESALER — MANUFACTURER
FEBRUARY 4, 1950



. . . the ports of slumber open wide To many a watchful night!" II Henry IV, iv, 4.



IN INSOMNIA

'Carbrital'

In 'Carbrital' Capsules the rapid, but relatively brief, hypnotic action of soluble pentobarbitone is combined with the prolonged sedative effect of carbromal. In insomnia 'Carbrital' produces slumber simulating natural undisturbed sleep of adequate depth and duration, and patients awaken refreshed and alert.

'Carbrital' is also indicated as a general sedative in neurasthenia, etc., for preoperative sedation, and routinely in minor operations.

Each 'Carbrital' Capsule contains 1½ grains of soluble pentobarbitone and 4 grains of carbromal.

Supplied in Tax-free Dispensing Packs

Bottles of 10 Capsules: 3/6, 25 Capsules: 6/6, 250 Capsules: 52/6



PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

HOUNSLOW,

Tel.: Hounslow 2361 (11 lines)

MIDDLESEX

Inc. U.S.A., Liability Ltd.



TABLET MAKING MACHINERY







MANESTY E 2 TABLET MACHINE OUTPUT 85 PER MIN



COMPACT OUTPUT 2000

COMPACTS

PER DAY

MANESTY CP2 COATING PAN STANDARD

SIZE





OUTPUT 1000-1500 PER MIN.

TABLETS UP TO 2 DIAM.



TARIFT MACHINE OUTPUT 55-220

PER MIN.

TABLETS UP TO 12 DIAM.





& OLYMPIA SEE OUR EXHIBIT

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR 1950

> **OLYMPIA** Stand D.12.

Further new models will be show on



OUTPUT

150-224 LBS. PER HOUR MANESTY MIXER

CAPACITY 100 LBS. OF POWDER



MANESTY **B3** ROTARY TABLET MACHINE

OUTPUT 400-500 PER MIN.

FOR TABLETS UP TO 2"DIAM.

MANESTY **D3** ROTARY TABLET MACHINE

OUTPUT 300-350 PER MIN.

FOR TABLETS UP TO I DIAM.



OUTPUT 30-400 PER MIN.



FOR TABLETS UP TO 24"DIAM.

MACHINES

SPEKE, LIVERPOOL,

ELEPHONE: HUNTS CROSS 1972

TELEGRAMS: MANESTY, LIVERPOOL

ORDER NOW FOR THE WINTER SEASON

Reliance

MOULDED SEAMLESS HOT WATER BOTTLES

THE ORIGINAL BRITISH

As the originators and largest Manufacturers of Moulded Seamless Hot Water Bottles — we are able to offer you the finest range of Bottles in the trade.

We are now producing new and beautiful designs in attractive pastel colours which we have proved will stimulate sales.

Immediate delivery.

Phone or write for samples and prices

RELIANCE RUBBER CO. LTD - LOTS ROAD - LONDON - S.W.10

Telephone: Flaxman 6200 and 0985/6

ESTABLISHED 1889

Telegrams: 'Doorstop' Fulroad, London.



Wendy Brand CREME de LANOLIN
Created to meet the demand for a smooth,
easily applied Creamed Lanolin. Is available in handy Cartoned Tubes and attractive
2-dozen display outers.
The tube has now been increased in size,
the retail price remaining the same.

Retail Selling Price 1/4½ inc. tax.

Obtainable from your wholesaler.

If any difficulty write direct to the Manufacturers:

COLLEGE LABORATORIES LTD.

The Tower, Warmley, Bristol

London and Home Counties Dirtributors
H. B. DORLING LTD.

18 Churston Avenue, Upton Manor, London

18 Churston Avenue, Upton Manor, London, E.13
Telephone: Grangewood 2324



means EAU de COLOGN

(Blue and Gold Label)

in any language the world over



The Hall-Mark of Fine Eau de Colognes and Aids to Beauty

Made in England

R. J. REUTER COMPANY LIMITED, SLOUGH, BU

Telephone: Slough 20341-2

P.,

se tax if required for the following ditions: - Hallux valgus, moderate erity; severe bunion; hallux rigidus; ere toe displacement or deformityere hammer toe; pes cavus; results of onic bone disease; gout associated with hi; spastic paraplegia; severe degree of foot; condition following severe fracof foot; metatarsalgia; condition foling arthrodosis operations. Boots of following descriptions would be regaras surgical footwear: - Calcaneal spur; pes; outside iron and toe strap; dropfoot; for short limb. Surgical Belts. list of belts that are free of tax when plied to the specific order of a medipractitioner is extended to include e designed solely for use in severe nchnoptosis; pathological obesity fol-ing umbilical hernia operation; or after rations on the spinal column, e.g., lear pulposus (intervertebral disc), symnectomies, spinal tumour; or belts with s for prolapse of the womb (prolapsus i) or rectum (prolapsus ani).

.M.A. on Medicine Advertisements .re control of those proprietary medicine ertisements that mislead patients and ent the early treatment of disease is mmended in a report recently pub-d by a Proprietary Medicines Comtee set up by the British Medical Assoion in October 1948. The report also es that the committee responsible for ntaining the British Code of Standards committee representing newspaper and ertising organisations and the Proprie-Association) should satisfy itself that e are reasonable grounds for believing a product advertised is capable of g what is claimed for it when used in manner and dosage recommended. The .A. Committee suggests that not all rtisers comply with the whole of the Statements that "all doctors" or ost doctors" recommend a product ld not be permitted, and only authorior persons of the highest scientific ding and integrity should be consulted eferences. Compilation of a list of disits is not regarded as a solution to prois of advertising proprietary medicines, each disorder mentioned in an advernent should be scrutinised and the folng questions asked: "Will delay in ing medical advice be dangerous to th or life?" and "Is the symptom one h can be safely diagnosed without ical training?" The Committee is not vour of a "white list,"

LOCAL NEWS

Halifax Whist Drive.—A whist drive organised by the Halifax Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on January 26 resulted in the sum of £25 being raised for the Society's Benevolent Fund. The whist prizes were distributed by Mrs. Swire (wife of the chairman, Mr. F. H. Swire).

Association Officers Elected.—At the annual meeting of the London Pharmacists' Branch of the Association of Scientific Workers, on January 19, the following were elected:—Chairman, Mr. George Baxter; Secretary, Miss M. M. Rogers, Joyce Green Hospital, Partford, Kent; Treasurer, Mr. Norman J. van Abbé.

"Unfair" Tax on Dispensing Labels.—Plymouth Health Executive Council resolved on January 26 to support the local Pharmaceutical Committee in efforts to free dispensing labels from purchase tax. Mr. T. B. Harvey, M.P.S., described the tax as unfair and also complained of the irregular incidence of purchase tax on preparations dispensed by chemists.

Broadcast from Chemical Works.—The British Broadcasting Corporation programme, "Workers' Playtime," was broadcast from the Stratford factory of A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., on January 17. At the end of the show Mr. F. G. Pentecost (managing director) thanked the artists and the B.B.C. for an enjoyable half-anhour.

Society's Librarian at Canterbury.— Members of the East Kent branch of the Pharmaceutical Society met on January 18 at Canterbury under the chairmanship of Mr. E. P. Bush to hear a lecture by Miss Lothian (librarian of the Society) on London and pharmacy in the seventeenth cen-



REPRESENTATIVES' CONFERENCE.—Group photographed at the annual representatives' conference of A. L. Simpkin & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, includes Messrs. C. E. Hatfield (works manager), E. J. Long, A.S.A.A. (general manager), A. L. Simpkin, M.C. (managing director), A. N. Simpkin and C. Simpkin (directors).

tury, describing the life and work of the apothecaries of those days. Members were interested in the rare and ancient documents from the Society's library which were exhibited.

P.A.S. on Prescription. — Edinburgh Executive Council decided on January 26 to ask its Medical Committee whether the Committee desired to take any action on the prescribing on N.H.S. prescriptions of p-aminosalicylic acid. Between April 5 and December 13, 1949, 221 prescriptions for Paramisal sodium were issued by sixteen doctors in the area at a total cost of £422. The chairman of the Council (a medical practitioner) said it was not likely, at present, that "g.p.'s" would know which cases would react favourably and which would not, though it was recognised that there were not enough beds in hospitals for tubercular patients, and that many were therefore being treated at home.

Bradford Branch Resolutions. — Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is forwarding the following resolutions for consideration at the Branch Representatives' meeting:—

The Pharmaceutical Society should submit a concrete plan of action to the Ministry of Health to ensure that pharmacists are appointed to main posts of responsibility in the medical supply service. Pharmacists are trained to act as medical supply officers to the nation, but this function is being taken over by clerical administrative officials.

The Pharmaceutical Society should be represented on any Committee set up to negotiate new scales of salaries for pharmacists. A co-ordinated policy is essential so that pharmacists in retail, manufacturing and hospitals can work as a united body towards the considerable improvement of remuneration.

This Branch, deploring the Minister of Health's recent regulation re advertising of dispensing under the National Health Service, supports the Council of the Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union in their objections to the Ministry and urges them to pursue with the utmost vigour representations against such Ministerial regulations which are antagonistic to the profession's Code of Ethics.

Changes should be made regarding the election of members of Council:—

(a) By allowing members to be more conversant with views and policies of candidates for election.

(b) By rearranging representation so that each Member of Council is answerable to the area for which he or she is nominated.

That discussion in Council and decisions on resolutions passed at this Conference be reported to the next Conference and also to the branch or branches promoting the resolution.

The Council should watch very closely the effect of the new Higher School certificate requirements for students on the intake of recruits during this year, and report on this with a view to making adjustment to maintain intake of students at or above the 500 per annum level.

The "Pharmaceutical Journal" is most uninspiring and uninviting in its presentation and the Council should give serious consideration to its speedy improvement.

IRISH NEWS

Dance Subscriptions.—The Benevolent Fund dance committee, Dublin, is shortly closing its subscription list in connection with the 1949 dance, and reminds those who have not yet sent along their usua subscription to forward it as early as possible to Mr. David Murphy, M.P.S.I. 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Examination Results. — The following candidates were successful in the January Assistants' examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland: Mary Buckley Thomas J. Carroll, Nora Coughlan, Ber nard Cullen, Mary P. Doorly, Mary Duffy Mary I. Duggan, Teresa Hayes, Kathlee Leamy, Margaret M. May, Patrick J. Mullany, Kathleen L. Murphy, Catherin Neville, Henry J. O'Meara, James O'Sullivan, Maureen S. Reid, Una Swanton John A. Tierney, Margaret M. Tierney Columban Treacy, Nora Twomey.

Increase in Membership.—The calen dar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ire land for 1950 shows that the number c pharmaceutical chemists on the register c the Society on October 1, 1949, was 1,83 (an increase of forty-two), and membershi of the Society rose to the record figure of 962. The number of qualified assistan registered is 1,397, which includes 798 wh later qualified as pharmaceutical chemist leaving 500 qualified assistants. Licentiates on the register, 102 have qual fied as medical practitioners. Further st: tistics are as follows:-Registered drug gists, 405 (seventy-three since qualified chemists and 116 as pharmaceutical ch mists in Northern Ireland); associate dru gists, forty-one; preliminary registration ninety-five. The rotation list of the Cour cil shows that the members due to go o of office in October of this year a Messrs. J. J. Roche, Peter Fullam, P. McGrath, Gerald O'Neill, N. A. McKan Maurice Power and C. D. O'Shea. Mer bers of the Society who have not receive their copies of the calendar should cor municate with the Registrar.

LEGAL REPORTS

Under the Influence of Antihistamines. -At Birmingham stipendiary magistrates' urt, recently, Russell Anderson was fined 10, with £3 3s. costs, and disqualified r twelve months from driving a car, after e defending solicitor had submitted that ere were special reasons why he should t be automatically disqualified. As to the special reasons," Anderson, in evidence, id he began sneezing and took three ld-cure tablets, and Dr. W. T. Cooke, a nsulting specialist at the Queen Elizath Hospital, Birmingham, said that the ug was one of the antihistamine group. tween 20 and 30 per cent, of the people king those drugs suffered from sideects, and a doctor examining a man ffering from those effects might be unle to tell whether he was under the inence of drink or of the drug. Defends solicitor said: "It appears clear that mething ought to be done to prevent e possibility of people taking these drugs d thus being incapable of driving."

Posed as Doctor.—At Marylebone, Lonn, magistrates' court, recently, an Irishin with "frustrated medical ambitions," remy Patrick Burke (thirty-eight), of oughburke Kilmaley, co. Clare, Eire, who d posed as a doctor, acted as locum nens, and served on ships, causing the al Dr. Jeremiah Burke considerable anyance and trouble, was remanded until bruary 8 for a medical and mental rert. There were five charges. They were at on December 15, 1949 he was in the authorised possession at Wigmore Street, indon, W.1, of gr. 1½ morphine, that the same date he falsely pretended to Jeremiah Burke, M.B., B.Ch., that on exember 3, 1949, he obtained by false etences from John Bell & Croyden, igmore Street, twelve ampoules of Berva, 100 Adreno-Spermin tablets and elve N63 tablets, worth about £3; that similarly obtained from the same shop December 15 six ampoules of Hormoand Glynol, worth 6s. 3d., and that on cember 8 and 15, at 72 Queensboro' errace, Bayswater, he obtained, by fraud, edit to the amount of £4 4s. from Viola ice Hattison Appleton. A detectivegeant said that on December 15, 1949, accused went to John Bell & Croyden, d asked for some medicines, including solution of atropine and morphine. He scribed himself as Jeremiah Burke, M.B., There was a doctor of that name

who was registrar of St. James Hospital, Balham, A prescription handed in by the accused was made out to Mrs. McCoran, 72 Oueensboro' Terrace, but there was no person of that name at that address. Accused gave as his address the registered address of Dr. Burke. On December 3 he had been to the shop, represented himself to be Dr. Burke, and been allowed certain medicines on credit. He had also acted as locum tenens in certain parts of the country and been on ships. According to himself he "did quite well." He had intended to become a doctor and had taken the entrance examination but his father had died and he could not continue his studies. The sergeant said he had arrested the accused on a warrant at Ennis, Ireland. He had seen members of the accused's family and the parish priest and from inquiries it seemed that the accused was not so much a rogue as "slightly mental." In his statement the accused said he had no ulterior motive in obtaining the drugs; he was not a drug addict and did not traffic in Dangerous Drugs. He was willing to pay the debts incurred, was sorry for the inconvenience he had caused, and wished to apologise to Dr. Burke. Asked by the magistrate if Burke had prescribed drugs for people, the officer said the police had no evidence that he had given anybody treatment since had been out of prison.

BUSINESS CHANGES

The offices of the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools have been transferred to Kings Court, 48 Broadway, London, S.W.I.

MR. TERENCE M. LINCOLN, M.P.S., who acquired the business at 76 St. Giles' Street, Norwich, of the late Mr. A. E. Beeston, is now trading under his own name.

REED BROTHERS (ENGINEERING), LTD., Albion Works, Alberta Street, London, S.E.17, have appointed Mr. T. F. McHardy manager of their chemical plant section.

ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL, LTD., High Wycombe, Bucks, have appointed Mr. G. C. Shevel manager of their Ireland division. Mr. Shevel's address is St. Paul's, Shankill, co. Dublin.

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD., have appointed Mr. D. J. Wigley their representative to chemists in South-west London in place of Mr. D. Cummings, who is taking up an overseas appointment with the company.

TRADE NOTES

In the News.—An illustrated article on the manufacture of Litesome supporters at the works of Fred Hurtley, Ltd., Keighley, Yorks, appeared in the "Keighley News" recently.

Delay in Issue of List.—Barclay & Sons, Ltd., Barclay House, 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4, state that owing to unforeseen printing delay, their 1050 sundries and drug price list (alphabetical) will not be available until March 1.

Again Available. — Colloidal Chemists, Ltd., Bessborough Place, London, S.W.1, announce that Dermina reducing cream, which was widely advertised prior to the 1930-45 war, is again available through wholesalers or direct.

Agencies in Eire.—F. H. Steele & Co., Ltd., Brookfield Laboratories, Blackrock, co. Dublin, are open to accept additional agencies in Eire for pharmaceutical products; they are equipped to manufacture, pack and distribute.

Finger Beauty Aid.—On another page in this issue is illustrated the Steddie manicure aid, which enables nail polish to be applied to the finger nails without smudging. Wholesale and export inquiries are invited by the manufacturers, Paragon, Ltd., 157 Regent Street, London, W.I.

New Range of Baby Foods.—Trufood, Ltd., Bebington, Ches, invite chemists to write to them for full details of the new Trufood strained and homogenised baby foods (beef and vegetable broth; mixed vegetables; carrots; peas; apples with rose hip syrup; and prunes with semolina).

Bonus Terms.—The "best terms" on which an extra discount of 12½ per cent. is allowed on Silvikrin products by Prichard and Constance (Manufacturing), Ltd., North Circular Road, West Twyford, London, N.W.10, provide for a minimum order of 70s, and not as previously stated.

Change of Distribution.—Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 4 Golden Square, London, W.I., announce that, by mutual arrangement, they are taking over the distribution of the medical products of Antigen Laboratories, Ltd., on February I. Orders and invoices should be sent to the Golden Square address.

Distribution from East London.—L. J. Warren & Co., Ltd., wholesale and export distributors, 119 High Street, White-

chapel, London, E.I, are opening a new section to act as main distributors for products in the proprietary, medicine and toilet field. They will distribute to both wholesalers and retailers and invite communications from manufacturers wishing to take advantage of the organisation.

Additions to Ranges.—The Britisi Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, Cit Road, London, N.I, have added 50-mgm tablets of vitamin B₁, B.D.H., to thei range; the tablets are issued in bottles c twenty-five, 100 and 500.—Glaxo Labora tories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, introduced on January 30 penicillin oral tablet each containing 200,000 units of crystaline penicillin-G sodium in bottles of ter

Yeast Tablets for Animals. — Phillip Yeast Products, Ltd., Minerva Road, Par Royal, London, N.W.10, are manufacturers of Vetzyme veterinary yeast table for dogs and silver fox breeders and Kitzyme veterinary yeast tablets for ca and kittens. Vetzyme is issued in containe of 600, 2,000 and 5,000 tablets and Kizyme in containers of fifty and 250 talets. Both products are claimed to provious an abundance of all the B-vitamins.

Price Changes. — Glaxo Laboratoric Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce the the prices of high-potency Ostelin table (bottles of twenty-five, 100 and 1,000) at Kapilon tablets (bottles of twenty-five, 101 and 1,000) were reduced on January of Pharmacists holding stocks should send of tails to the company not later than February 6, when an adjustment will be may for the difference in invoice price. The prices of high-potency Ostelin ampoul Kapilon ampoules and Kapilon liquid aunchanged.

Turkish Pharmaceutical Almanac.—feature of the Pharmaceutical Almanac Turkey (447 pages + forty-eight pages advertisements) is that it contains a thir two page summary in English of the T kish contents. The Almanac outlines historical and present aspects of the p fession in Turkey, reviews the laws a regulations governing the practice of ph macy in Turkey and gives the names a addresses of all Turkish pharmaci wholesalers and representatives of overs manufacturers. Copies of the Almai (price 30s. each) may be obtained application to the publisher, Remzi Koca.

ark Merkez Ecza Deposu, Ada Han, Sirkeci, Istanbul, Turkey.

U.K. Rights Acquired.—Monsanto Chenicals, Ltd., 8 Waterloo Place, London, J.W.I, have purchased from the National Aluminate Corporation of America that ompany's patent rights in the United Lingdom for the manufacture of colloidal dispersions of silica sold in the United tates under the trade name Nalcoag. Lessrs. Monsanto have been manufactured colloidal dispersions of silica for the last two years under the registered trade tark Syton, and will incorporate the results of experience of the two companies the future development of these products, which they will continue to sell nder the trade name Syton.

Press Advertising. — Allen & Hanurys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, raw attention on the front cover to their icreased public advertising of Acriflex ntiseptic cream. — Fassett & Johnson, td., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, C.1, give details on another page of ress advertising of Nuzora and a bonus fer for Anzora hair specialities.— ICHARD HUDNUT, Ltd., Power Road, ondon, W.4, are extensively advertising a picture papers, women's magazines and eriodicals their Three Flowers beauty aids, or which a new showcard in full colour lie 11 x 8 in.) has been made available.

Table of Prices.

A recent anouncement by illette Industries, td., Great West oad, Isleworth, Iiddlesex, gave rices of the comany's razor blades four varieties,

L EA M I N G T O N
O'NGE DISPLAY
AINS CHAMBER OF
LADE PRIZE.—Winw display by Hutton
Barrett, Ltd., which
as the winning entry
a competition ornised by the Leamgton Spa Chamber of
ade. The sponges
are supplied by
ress well Bros,
onges.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Alterations to Protected List (Part 1).

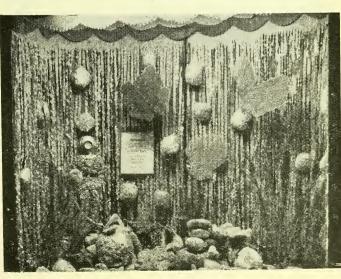
—John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Cold capsules (J.B. brand), 10s. 6d. doz., tax 33\frac{1}{3} per cent., i.r.p. 1s. 9d.

Roche Products, Ltd., Benerva tablets, I-mgm., 100's, 32s. doz., 4s.; 3-mgm., 25's, 16s. doz., 2s.; 3-mgm., 100's, 48s. doz., 6s.; 10-mgm., 25's, 24s. doz., 3s.; 10-mgm., 100's, 8os. doz., 10s.; 25-mgm., 25's, 52s. doz., 6s. 6d.; 25-mgm., 100's, 180s. doz., 22s. 6d. (exempt from tax).

Corn Products, Ltd., Karo syrup, 1-lb., 15s. doz., 1s. 9d. (exempt).

Additions to Protected List (Part 1).—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Boracic acid, B.P., crystals and powder, 2 oz., 3s. 8d. doz., $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 4 oz., 6s. 4d. doz., $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 8 oz., 1os. 8d. doz., 1s. 4d. Purified borax, B.P., 2 oz., 3s. 4d. doz., 5d.; 4 oz., 5s. 4d. doz., 8d.; 8 oz., 9s. 4d. doz., 1s. 2d. Sodium bicarbonate, B.P., 4 oz., 4s. doz., 6d.; 8 oz. 6s. 8d. doz., 1od.; 16 oz., 11s. 8d. doz., 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. Epsom salts, B.P., and Glauber's salt, B.P., 4 oz. 3s. doz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 8 oz., 5s. doz., $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (all exempt).

Reckitt & Colman, Ltd., Disprin, 13s. 10d. doz., tax 33\frac{1}{3} per cent., inclusive retail price 2s. 5 per cent. and 2\frac{1}{2} per cent. for cash on orders value \(\pm\)2 Disprin only or, if 1 doz. or more Disprin added to 50s. order for mixed Dettol products, or to 70s. order for Dettol and other goods.



NEW COMPANIES

HILL WARD & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of surgical equipment, belts, trusses, etc. Leslie H. Hill, Phyllis M. Hill, Horace S. Ward and Kathleen M. Ward, directors. R.O.: 16 Rivington Street, London, E.C.2.

B. G. OLIVER (OXFORD), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and dispensing chemists, etc. Bernard G. Oliver and Gwendoline V. Oliver, directors. R.O.: 463 Marston Road, Oxford.

Chemicals & Adhesives, Ltd. (P.C.).
—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, manufacturers of glues and adhesives, etc. First directors are to be appointed. Douglas W. Henley, 144 Bromley Road, Beckenham, secretary.

Anchor Glass Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of scientific, medical and surgical glassware, etc. Wm. R. Morton and Kay Morton, directors. R.O.: Brook

House, 191 Tottenham Court Road, Lordon, W.1.

House of Woodhall, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the busine of manufacturers of beauty preparation chemical, pharmaceutical and toilet good etc. First directors are to be appointed E. Perry, 76 New Cavendish Street, Loydon, W.1, secretary.

Company News

METAL Box Co., LTD.—Sir Harry Jepl cott has been appointed a director.

Camwal, Ltd.—Net profit for the yeended September 30, 1949, amounted £24,014, against £34,062 in the previo year; taxation, £13,000 (£12,694); co tainers reserve, £2,000 (nil); stock deproiation reserve, £1,737 (£1,955); gener reserve, £4,000 (£10,000); preferen dividend (5 per cent.), £1,360 (same), dividend of 10 per cent. net (same) is remmended on the ordinary sham £10,395 is carried forward compared wi £9,015 brought in.

IS THIS AN EMPLOYMENT RECORD?

Four brothers' two centuries of service with Stafford Allen & Son Ltd., Wharf Road, London









Left to right: Messrs. James, Frank, Fred and John Armstrong (Mr. F. Armstrong from an artist's drawin

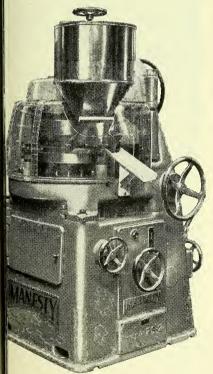
WITH the completion by Mr. John Armstrong recently of fifty years' service with Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, N.1, no less than four Armstrong brothers have each contributed half a century with the company. They are:

James Armstrong, 1881-1934 Frank Armstrong, 1891-1945 Fred W. Armstrong, 1894-1949 John Armstrong, 1899—still serving. The total of service is thus 212 yea On January 20 a dinner was held in N J. Armstrong's honour at which forty sen and selected members of the staff w present. Speeches were made by Mr. Koneth Allen, Miss Payne, Mr. Akers, N Watts, Mr. Brammall and by Mr. Ar strong himself. Fourteen of those presebesides Mr. Armstrong, had each been w the company for twenty-five years or mc

MACHINERY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Welded Aluminium in Packaging.—A ld-pressure welding process developed by e research laboratories of the General ectric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsty, London, W.C.2, and used by the mpany for sealing aluminium containers which electronic tubes are sent overus, may be found to have applications in cking in other industries. A flanged conner is formed from an aluminium slug impact extrusion. After the welding es of the flange and the disc lid have en cleaned, they are welded in one quick eration giving an air-tight union.

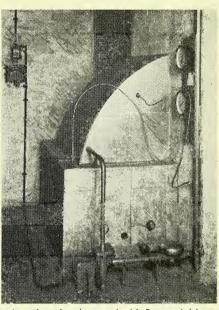
Rotary Tablet Machine.—Special feaes of the RS2 rotary tablet machine istrated, which is manufactured by anesty Machines, Ltd., Liverpool, 19, are



variable speed drive, worm drive in oil th and output of 163 to 326 per minute. ted with twenty-one pairs of punches d twenty-one dies, it produces tablets up 18 in. in diameter. Adjustments for

speed, depth of fill, and pressure are all at the front of the machine. Punches and dies are interchangeable. The machine occupies a floor space of approximately a ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. 4 in. high.

Insulating Bricks for Furnaces, etc.— Chemical manufacturers and owners of all plants using gas-, steam- or electricallyheated tanks can effect substantial economies in fuel consumption by means of



A gas-heated tank encased with Reymor bricks.

the Reymor insulating bricks manufactured by the Reymor Brick Co., Ltd., 48 Church Lane, Wolverhampton, These are a patented interlocking, pre-cast brick, soft enough to be cut or sawn, and capable of being quickly assembled round any heated metal tank by unskilled labourers, in the shortest space of time, without the use of mortar or any other jointing mate-They can just as easily be taken Each brick is rectangular and of standard thickness, formed with a tongue on one edge and a groove in the opposite edge. Special bricks (long-angle and short-angle) are provided for corners, having a groove in their outer edge and the other a tongue, to key with the tongues and grooves of the bricks in the walls.

C.F. MANUFACTURERS' LUNCHEON

The fourteenth annual luncheon to the Manufacturers' Section of the Chemists Federation was held in London on January 26. Mr. P. H. Smith (president) was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst (vice-president), Mr. L. Boon (treasurer), Messrs. R. Campbell Feather, W. J. Tristram, J. D. Bohn, E. C. Cripps and F. J. Smith (vice-presidents), Mr. E. W. Godding (chairman, C.F. Standards), Mr. N. Dewey (chairman, C.F. Propaganda), and Messrs. G. A. Mallinson, A. Chapman, K. G. Patteson, W. H. Knott, S. M. Lennox, W. A. Kinnear, G. E. Mann, C. H. Jones and L. D. Smith (members of Council), with Mr. R. H. Kemp (secretary, C.F.), Among the many guests were Dr. O. C. Carter (chairman, British Medical Association, Proprietary Medicines Committee), Dr. S. W. Jeger, M.P., Mr. H. C. Shaw (president, Pharmaceutical Society), with the secretaries (Messrs. F. W. Adams and Hugh N. Linstead), Mr. J. Hearle (chairman, N.P.U.), Mr. R. L. Taylor (president, Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry), with



Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst (vice-president) and Dr. O. C. Carter (chairman, Proprietary Medicines Committee, British Medical Association).

the secretary (Mr. C. W. Robinson), Mr. J. Caldwell (president, Ulster Chemists' Association), Miss A. E. Strachan (secretary, Northern Ireland C.F. Committee), Mr. W. Spence Culbert (president, Scotish Pharmaceutical Federation), with Mr. W. T. Elder (chairman), and Mr. E. C. Pearce (president, Proprietary Articles Trade Association), with the secretary (Mr. H. E. Chapman). Representatives of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive present included Messrs. J. F. McNeal, H. B. Coulson and D. W. Hudson.

MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST, proposing th toast of "Our Guests," said they wer honoured with the company of thoroughly representative gathering of led ders of all sections of pharmacy, medicinand the drug trade, which reflected the increasing interest in the activities of the Chemists Federation. They were delighted to have with them Dr. O. C. Carter (chain





Messrs. P. H. Smith and R. H. Kemp (president a secretary respectively of the Chemists Federation

man of the B.M.A. Committee on the a vertising and sale of proprietary med cines). They were also glad of the opport tunity of welcoming the president of t A.B.P.I., for pharmacists were indebted the manufacturers for the way in whi they had maintained supplies under N.H. Finally, they extended a warm welcome pharmaceutical representatives from Sc land and Northern Ireland. Dr. O. CARTER, responding, said his first duty v to express, on behalf of all the guests, th keen appreciation of the warm welcom extended to them. Pharmacists, said I Carter, had been performing a great s vice to the public in the efficient manu in which they were dispensing medicing under N.H.S., and in so doing they we improving the standard of their calling He now realised that when the investig tions were carried out by the B.M.A. co mittee on the advertising and sales of p prietary preparations, a mistake had be made in not inviting the C.F. to place views on the subject before the co mittee, and he, personally, would welco their co-operation in this way on a future occasions. Dr. Carter said he h read their Code of Standards and he co sidered they had made an excellent

AT CF HE CHEON

right: Messrs. Graham 1.P.U.), E. W. Godding 2.F. Standards Commite). F. W. Adams and ugh N. Linstead (secreries, Pharmaceutical ciety of Great Britain).









In circle: Messrs. A. B. Pearce and H. E. Chapman (president and secretary, Proprietary Articles Trade Association). 2. Table 7. In background: Table 8. Table 3. Mr. S. M. Lennox (C.F. Council), presiding.

right: Messrs. R. L. or and C. W. Robinson sident and secretary, ociation of British Phareutical Industry), N. (ey (chairman, C.F. aganda Committee) and Caldwell (president, er Chemists' Associa-).



ginning. The B.M.A. and their organisation (C.F.) were both concerned with the same problem-the welfare of the community, and he would welcome continued cooperation with pharmacy, Dr. S. W. JEGER, M.P., said he was interested as a Member of Parliament in the activities of the Chemists Federation. It would have been impossible, he contended, for the present or any other Government to plan for the National Health Service if there had been no manufacturing chemists and organisations such as theirs. He had read their Code of Standards and he thought they were admirable, a view with which he believed most legislators would agree. there were more voluntary control, such as that operated by C.F., there would be less need for legislation to protect the community.

MR. P. H. SMITH (president), replying, thanked Dr. Carter and Dr. Jeger for the good opinions they had expressed on the objects and work of the Chemists Federation during the past thirteen years. It was certainly satisfactory to hear from a distinguished representative of the B.M.A. and from a medical practitioner who was

also a Member of Parliament that the Federation's endeavours to set up and implement ethical standards for proprietary prparations met with their commendation. The aim of the Federation, said Mr. Smit was to ensure that products approved the C.F. could be confidently placed beforthe public. Such approval was only give after exhaustive expert and impartial investigation.

Referring to the Lloyd Jacob Committee report on price maintenance, the speake said that, although they were not direct concerned with the subject, they were full sympathy with the P.A.T.A., for the were well aware that chemists did no want a return of the bad old days ruinous and uneconomical price cuttin They were more directly concerned wit the activities of the Cohen Committee, an the Council of the Chemists Federatio considered that the work carried out du ing the past thirteen years and particu larly that performed in the operation (their Code of Standards during the pos war years, fully justified their view tha C.F. should be invited to nominate repre sentatives to that Committee.

MR. LINSTEAD ANSWERS QUESTIONS

At the Anglesey, North Carnarvons and Colwyn Bay Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at Colwyn Bay on January 19, Mr. Hugh N. Linstead, O.B.E., Ph.C., M.P. (a secretary of the Society), spoke on some aspects of the "Relationship of the Pharmacist to the State." Replying to a question on how the Ministry of Health would set about the opening of health centres throughout the country, Mr. Linstead suggested that the county councils would be the responsible body and that the local pharmaceutical committees should be in a position to advise the county medical officer and executive council on the matter. Discussion took place on securing students for pharmacy, some members feeling that young people were discouraged by the standards required for entrance and were finding other professions easier. Mr. Linstead, when replying, pointed out that, though at present a greater proportion of people were finding their way into other professions, pharmacy was attracting some 100 more entrants annually than in 1939. As other professions filled up, more students might turn to pharmacy, particularly young women who were unable to find places in the medical schools, Much good could be done by branches contacting local schools and arranging suitab talks to those about to leave school. M Neal, Colwyn Bay, wondered whether the Ministry would try to save at the expens of the pharmacist the £10 millions sough from the proposed levy on prescription Mr. Linstead thought it unlikely that the pharmacists' remuneration would attacked, as that had been officially state to be satisfactory. Certainly nothing coulbe done except through the negotiatin machinery. Mr. Wompra, Conway, state that he was not satisfied with the preser remuneration.

At Harrogate

Speaking at the Harrogate Branch o January 12, Mr. Linstead said that the Central Health Services Council had set us a committee to consider costly prescribin and this might restrict the present free prescribing by doctors. There was, as the knew, in the National Formulary as list of proprietary and non-proprietary medicines with a clear indication that the less expensive should be used. He did not think it necessary or healthy to regard the health centre pharmacy as direct competition to the pharmacist dispensing in privat practice.

STATE MEDICAL RESEARCH, 1945-48

HE work of the Medical Research Counil during the years 1945-48, a period of ransition from war-time to peace-time reearch, is described in a report issued reently by H.M. Stationery Office. Among ne many activities of the Council, the ork of the biological standards departnent (see C. & D., 1948.I.282) is of parcular importance to pharmacy. During ie period reviewed, new provisional stanards were set up for streptomycin, dbocararine chloride, and globin insulin or the direct assay of globin insulin). ork was almost completed on standards r oxophenarsine, and the ABO blood oups. Replacement standards for tetanus ntitoxin and digitalis were made, and ethods of differential assay of individual nicillins in mixed samples (including a romatographic method) investigated. orkers in the department did preparary work towards establishing intertional standards for scarlet fever antixin and vitamin D3, a provisional British indard for BAL, and draft Therapeutic ibstances Act schedules for B.C.G. vacne and BAL.

evelopments in Chemotherapy

Despite lack of adequate accommodan at the National Institute for Medical search, "especially for increasing work chemotherapy," progress is recorded in irk on malaria, amœbiasis, filariasis (iniding investigation of the American ug Hetrazan), and on the photochemical composition of stilbamidine (a drug used kala-azar). The antibacterial effects of rivatives of the drug V187 have been furer investigated, and other workers have alysed the structure of the antibiotic amicidin S. Sir Charles Harington (direcof the National Institute) and Dr. iot have investigated the possibility that cteriostatic agents may be found among ostances in which a basically substituted matic or heterocyclic nucleus carries the amino propionic acid side-chain — a ucture characteristic of natural aromatic d heterocyclic amino-acids and which ght, therefore, facilitate entry of the ig into the cell. Study of the use of ieniformin, an antibiotic obtained from cillus licheniformis, shows that the comand is not likely, on account of its grearelative toxicity than streptomycin, to therapeutic application in human erculosis. However, the discovery of a highly active antitubercular compound differing greatly in structure from streptomycin "holds out hope for future developments." In the realm of pharmacology, work was done on the assay of pyrogens, and on histamine-liberating drugs. The curarising drug C₁₀ and an antagonising drug C₅ were elaborated.

The blood products research unit of the Council produced during the period 37,000 bottles of dried human plasma, 6,000 of fibrinogen, 9,000 of fibrin foam, 15,000 of thrombin, and 1,600 of gamma globulin for clinical trials in measles.

Virus Research

Work on epidemic diseases, including the common cold and influenza, has continued, and a means of titrating viruses adsorbed on cell membrane has been devised. The radiotherapeutic research unit, Hammersmith Hospital, London, has compared the value of x- and γ -rays in the treatment of cancer, and has used radioactive isotopes for studying the distribution of iodine in the thyroid glands of animals, and for other physiological experiments. The physiology and metabolism of bacteria and yeasts have been studied by the bacterial chemistry research unit, Lister Institute, London, and chemical microbiology research unit, Cambridge University.

Workers at the nutrition building, Mill Hill, London, established that the "improving" of flour with nitrogen trichloride (agene) affects the flour protein so that in dogs it may cause fits of hysteria, often fatal, and they have suggested that the use of agene for this purpose may be harmful to man (see p. 129). Sir Edward Mellanby, F.R.S. (secretary, M.R.C.), has continued his researches on the interfering effect of cereals on bone formation and calcium metabolism.

Other activities having a pharmaceutical bearing conducted during the period include investigations into the physics of the structure and behaviour of living tissues with electron-, ultra-violet- and phase-contrast-microscopy; biochemistry (e.g., the biogenesis of thyroxine); skin disorders; burns; blood transfusion; and toxicology (e.g., of beryllium and dinitro-orthocresol).

Copies of the report may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price 5s.

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An Examination for the Fellowship Diploma of the National Association of Opticians will be held in Belfast on March 6th, and 7th. Applications by candidates to attend this Examination must reach the Secretary not later than February 11th, 1950.

An Examination will also be held at Edinburgh during the week commencing May 8th, the last date of entry being April 6th, 1950.

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No. 3650

The British Chemical Industry— Past, Present and Future

The "Report of the Chemical Industry" (pp. 76, 11 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.) drawn up by the Association of British Chemical Manufacurers at the request of the President of the Board of Trade and published on February 1, is a document of the greatest national importance. It is a comprehenive survey of all branches of the industry, whose complexities—probably unparaleled in any other industry—it should help o make clear. The difficulties inherent in resenting a clear picture of the thousand-ind-one individual operations that collectively constitute the industry as a whole ave been admirably overcome.

The publication consists of a preface, eventeen chapters, nine tables of statiscs of personnel, prices, distribution, outut, rehabilitation, and expansion and forard plans, together with two graphs of ost indices and illustrating the organisaon of the industry by products. etting the historical background, the reort includes, amongst others, chapters on hanges and achievements in the industry: roducts and raw materials; research, evelopment and technical surveys; process evelopment and plant; patents and monooly; location of factories; productive effiency and productivity; distribution and lling organisation (home and export); ends and expansion, and the future of e industry.

The report is unique. It represents the st occasion on which a comprehensive

survey has been made of the British chemical industry—its history, origins, dispositions and activities today, and its development plans for tomorrow. It gives a clear picture of the industry—its relations with other industries, its long-term plans, and generally serves to show its vital place as a supplier at one and the same time of basic raw materials (for instance, soda ash) and highly finished medicinal products (such as penicillin).

In research activities the industry employs over 10,000 persons, some 3,000 of whom are professionally qualified scien-The annual expenditure on these vital activities is approximately £8,500,000, and it is estimated that the cost will increase to no less than £11,400,000 when existing schemes for expansion of research and development are completed. Development plans now in hand total over 200. and they will involve an additional capital expenditure of £8,300,000, of which £1,560,000 has already been spent. Schemes of replacement and expansion will call for the expenditure of £191,000,000, to two-thirds of which the industry has already committed itself. When these forward plans are completed the production capacity of the industry will be increased by a further 70 per cent. By the end of next year it is estimated that output will be 50 per cent, greater than in 1946. In that year the products of the industry were valued at £212 millions, which rose to £250 millions in 1948, with the production capacity for that year estimated at £347 millions. The total capital employed in the industry at the end of 1949 was estimated at £231 millions, which probably represents £400 millions at current costs. Exports in the "Chemicals" group, as specified in the Trade and Navigation Accounts for 1938, totalled £22,280,000. In 1948 the aggregate of shipments was £86,670,000, representing an increase in volume of 56 per cent, over the 1938 exports. These are just a few facts and figures culled from the report.

The primary object of the report has been to determine whether, under its present direction and control, the plans for the future development of the British chemical industry are adequate to the part it has to play in the national economy. Those responsible consider that the data recorded and the proposals outlined make an affirmative answer possible, and this authoritative opinion is one with which, we are confident, all who study the report will find themselves in agreement.

Overdue for Recognition

THE Chemists Federation was founded in 1935 (its original title was Chemists' Friends Association), and for six years it made steady progress in developing its first objective—" the restriction to pharmacists of the retail sale of medicines." Following that period of consolidation, the Federation decided to set up "standards of quality for manufactured preparations as well as for claims made on their behalf." The drafting of rules and regulations to ensure the effectiveness of the "Standards" in protecting the public interest called for exhaustive investigations on the part of the pioneers of the movement, assisted by the highest technical and professional advice. This difficult and laborious task was brought to fruition in February 1947, with the publication of the "Chemists Federation Standards" (C. & D., 1947.I.181). During the past three years these standards of "quality and claims" have been rigorously and impartially applied to some thousands of products of over 150 of the leading pharmaceutical chemical manufacturers. In that comparatively short space of time this movement of voluntary control within the industry has achieved a marked measure of support and success. "Standards" will no doubt require revision from time to time in the light of changing conditions but they have proved to be a practical basis for ensuring and maintaining a rigid code of ethics in the production, publicity and distribution of this class of preparation.

C.F. is the only organised and representative body to have set up and succeeded in imposing comprehensive rules and regulations in relation to (a) the quality (b) methods of advertising and selling and (c) claims made on behalf of proprietary medicinal preparations distributed through

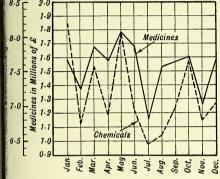
the retail chemist. As everyone is well aware, these are matters of current concern in both Government department and medical circles. It is therefore strange that the work and experience of the Chemists Federation has remained almost entirely unrecognised in Whitehall and by the British Medical Association.

Speaking at the Federation's annua luncheon last week (p. 140), Dr. O. C B.M.A. Proprietar (chairman. Medicines Committee) frankly admitted that a mistake had been made in not in viting C.F. to place its views before hi Committee and he added that he person ally would welcome its co-operation on an future occasion. Dr. Carter said he ha read the Federation's "Standards" and cor sidered them to be excellent, and cor cluded by saying "More power to you elbow." We have listened on numerou occasions to similar favourable commer from other speakers, including representatives of Government departments, a equally well qualified to express opinio on the subject, but laudatory lip-service is not enough, in fact it aggravates th ironical position in which for the momer C.F. finds itself.

In our opinion C.F. should be give full representation on the Cohen Conmittee, which is at present engaged in cor sidering another closely allied aspect of the trade in proprietary medicines. Surely i years of experience would be helpful to the Committee and the presence of C.F. re presentatives would make the Committe a little less unbalanced than it is at pre sent, and its findings and recommenda tions more likely to be equitable and i the best interest of the public. It seem to us that the Chemists Federation and th policy it stands for have now reached critical stage in their history. Its activities to date and the organisation it has bui up well justify a claim that the Federatio should be accepted in official, medical an all other quarters as ripe for recognition a an expert and constructive body well ab to speak with authority on the specialise subject whenever and wherever the publ interest in relation to proprietary medicine is being considered or investigated.

A Year's Trade

EXAMINATION of Britain's trade accounts or 1949 (p. 160) shows that total imports were £194.4 millions (9.4 per cent.) nore than in 1948. The rise was accounted for by higher costs of raw mateials, foodstuffs, tobacco, etc., and manuactured goods (in that order). The value if imports of manufactured chemicals, etc., towever, declined by £5.4 millions, reflecting a fall in the quality of goods brought in iodine and menthol the higher



lues of last year's imports when comured with 1948 are mainly due to deluation. As was expected, fewer foreign oprietary medicines were brought in than 1948. The increased value of imported sential oils reflects the larger quantities tained from India, Ceylon, Holland, aly, Palestine and other countries; the saller amount of French oils brought in the previous year.

Exports in 1949 as a whole were £202.6 llions (12.8 per cent.) more than in 1948, lile total exports of manufactures rose £181.9 millions, including an increase chemicals, etc., of £2.5 millions. Shipents of chemicals to Canada rose by out £161,000 on 1948, although exts to the United States were down by 187,000 on the year. Many of the prinal markets (India was an exception) of greatly reduced quantities of insectiles, etc., compared with the considerable pments that were sent out in the pre-

us year. No exports of glycerin are

orded for 1949. Drugs and medicines

reased by £2.625 millions on the year,

although, as was expected, exports of proprietaries declined. The quantities of quinine, aspirin, insulin and penicillin, ointments and liniments sent abroad were much greater last year than in 1948.

The toilet preparations industry is to be congratulated on its achievement in the export drive. With many markets curtailing exports of "non-essentials," exports, nevertheless, rose in value by £1.095 millions, compared with the 1948 figure. All sections of the industry shipped increased quantities, including soap millers (values of exports of toilet soap are recorded separately). The lower value of toilet requisites (other than toilet brushes) is probably due to restrictions on imports of luxury goods imposed abroad.

Chilblains and Calcium

For many years treatment of chilblains has included calcium and vitamin D, orally or by injection, and these compounds have also been taken by sufferers as a prophylactic. It comes as something of a surprise, therefore, to learn from Dr. J. T. F.R.C.P. (physician-in-charge, Ingram. skin department, Leeds General Infirmary) ("British Medical Journal," December 3, 1940, p. 1284) that there is "no scientific evidence" to support the claims for the efficacy of calcium, though it may have a psychological and perhaps "some biological" effect. As for calciferol, massive doses have worked wonders in the treatment of some cases but as a prophylactic the compound has nothing to commend itself to the medical practitioner, owing to the risk of metabolic shock. Other drugs used for chilblains have included small doses of thyroid-more effective in thin patients-and nicotinic acid (50 mgm. t.d.s.), while a purgative has often cut short an attack—probably, Dr. Ingram thinks, by disturbing the fluid balance in the tissues. A doctor correspondent in the same journal cited several instances (including treatment of himself) in which calcium with vitamin D had been found beneficial. He thought, however, that the therapeutic value came from the vitamin D. His letter supports the view that a controlled investigation of a large number of cases is called for.

REPORT ON THE BRITISH CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

THE following abstracts are taken from a Report on the British Chemical Industry, 1949, drawn up and published by the Association of British Chemical Manufac-turers at the request of the President of the Board of Trade.

Historical Background

In 1914, the British chemical industry was, by subsequent standards, a loose agglomeration of separate industries. The heavy chemical side was far better developed than the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals, which indeed hardly existed. This country was largely dependent on Germany for supplies of many essential products, particularly dyestuffs, drugs and other fine chemicals. Thus, whereas Germany produced 83 per cent. of the world's dyestuffs in 1914, Great Britain produced only 3 per cent, and these mainly of the simpler types. In addition, in the production of heavy chemicals Germany had been enormously strengthened by the recent development of the Haber-Bosch process for the synthesis of ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen and thus became equipped for the manufacture of nitric acid, explosives and nitrogenous fertilisers independently of Chile nitrate, until then the world's principal source of combined nitrogen. The outbreak of World War I, therefore, found Britain in a serious position from the chemical point of view. Many products essential for the war-time economy were lacking, as were also the technical information and equipment needed for making them. Drastic steps had to be taken to repair these grave deficiencies. Brilliant improvisation made it possible to solve the more immediate problems, but at great cost. By the end of the war the vital importance to the national economy, both in war and peace, of a strong organic chemical industry was fully recognised by the Government and legislative steps were taken in the years 1920 and 1921 to assist its future development.

The A.B.C.M.

In 1916, the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers was formed to promote co-operation among the firms of the industry in its widest sense and to provide a central body for the industry in its increasing contacts with the Govern-ment and Government departments. The Association was to cover the whole field

of the industry's activity, excluding questions of labour and prices. It soon became recognised, not only by the Government but also by other industrial and trade associations, as the body speaking with authority on general problems relating to the chemical and allied industries. formation can thus be regarded as a land mark in the development of the British chemical industry. The Association ha played a leading part in connection with al legislation affecting the industry, such a the Dyestuffs Act, the Key Industry Duties the poisons legislation, the Factory Act and the revisions of British patent law. In 1938, it took, on its own initiative, active steps to promote the manufacture of those medicinal chemicals at that time imported from Germany, covered by German patent and likely to be essential to the health and well-being of the country in the event of Thus, largely owing to the Associa tion's action, there was no major shortage of vital drugs when World War II broke out in September 1939.

Rationalisation

The years between the wars saw much rationalisation in the industry. The end of World War I had brought pressing problems of re-organisation. In 1926, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., came into being. The fundamental objectives under lying the formation of Imperial Chemica Industries were:—(a) To promote the effi ciency of these chemical operations by appropriate re-organisation and sufficient cen tralisation to effect reduction in manufac turing costs, thus improving the competitive position of the industry in home and over sea markets; (b) to pool the resources of the constituent companies so as to permi the undertaking of construction and development schemes that might have beer beyond the reach of the individual companies; and (c) to strengthen their activi ties by co-ordination of research technical knowledge.

The formation of I.C.I. was hastened by the need for some strong British chemical unit to withstand the foreign combined threatening to become the chemical suppliers of the world, including this country and the British Empire. The competitive power resulting from the amalgamation of a large section of the British chemical in-dustry enabled its leaders to meet their foreign rivals in the field on equal terms

The Industry in World War II

The part played by the chemical industry during World War II was commensurate with its great resources and involved activities in so many fields that only a fragmentary picture can be given within a reasonable space. The chemical industry was entrusted by H.M. Government with much of the work involved in the design and construction of new chemical plants for war purposes. In addition, the industry was in many instances charged with the responsibility of operating new factories. The volume of capital constructional work (apart from metal and ammunition plants) undertaken by the chemical industry for the Government during the war and the preceding rearmament period exceeded £50 millions. In addition, some 2.500 senior staff and key men were seconded for Government service, in either the Ministries or the new Government fac-

CHANGES IN

THE chemical industry, more than any other, is aware that its future rests on the investigations of chemists in the laboratory. As these investigations have steadily continued, and, moreover, on an ever-increasing scale, in both academic and industrial research establishments of many kinds and in many countries, the chemical industry has changed and developed to keep pace with the advances of science and with the new requirements of other industries. Advancing knowledge of the mechanism of catalysis, of the use of high pressures and of gaseous kinetics generally, has had a najor effect on the chemical industry. Earlier work led to the synthesis of amnonia from atmospheric nitrogen and the atalytic production of nitric acid from immonia. This knowledge was duly applied to the production of synthetic methyl lcohol and later to the hydrogenation of coal and oil. The refining of crude petroeum was revolutionised by the use of cataysts and new methods for their applicaion. With the advent of oil refining and racking in this country, a similar developnent will occur within the British chemial industry. It may be said that it is the rowth of the production and use of alihatic, as distinct from aromatic, chemials that has been one of the most marked eatures of the organic chemical industry of recent times.

he Effects of Plastics

Another factor having considerable effect n the industry as a whole has been the

tories. The fundamental duty of the industry during the war was both to manufacture chemicals required specifically for war purposes and also to supply other industries with essential raw or intermediate materials. It also made a contribution to our needed export trade, to the remarkable extent of £25 to £30 million a year. In war-time the demand for many chemicals increases enormously.

The knowledge and experience gained during the inter-war period enabled the British chemical industry to establish the manufacture of essential chemicals at the request of Dominion Governments for the production of war supplies overseas. Notably, engineers from this country were responsible for the erection during the war of factories for the production of acetone in Australia, India and South Africa. Great progress was made during the war in the manufacture of medicinal chemicals.

THE INDUSTRY

rapid growth within it of its plastics sec-The newer plastics, on the other hand, are based on chemical syntheses. The resins made from phenol and formaldehyde were the first to be used as moulding materials and they were followed by the cresol resins, urea-formaldehyde plastics, polymethyl methacrylate, polyvinyl chloride and polyethylene. The growth in production of these has had a profound effect on those sections of the chemical industry that provide the raw materials and intermedi-The need for phenol increased so greatly as to make supplies of phenol from coal tar insufficient and it became necessary to produce it synthetically from ben-zene. Urea was required in considerable quantity. Formaldehyde manufacture had to be increased substantially; this in turn required large quantities of methyl alcohol, which could not have been made available but for the increased knowledge of catalytic and high-pressure methods of chemical synthesis already mentioned.

Biological Advances

Applications of chemistry to biological problems have also had an important effect on the development of the industry and have led to the use of new synthetic chemical products in the fields of medicine, pest control and agriculture generally. As a result, large-scale production has been set up for such products as penicillin, streptomycin, sulphonamides, anti-malarials, vitamins and hormones, insecticides (D.D.T., benzene hexachloride) and the synthetic

selective weed-killers and plant growth substances. The biological field gives every promise of further important developments and these are likely to have a pronounced effect on the future of the chemical in dustry. Considerable advances may als be expected from the use of tracer element available from atomic energy developments

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INDUSTRY

As a result of the shortage and consequent exorbitant price, of Japanese natural camphor during the first world war, a British company decided to develop the manufacture of synthetic camphor in this country. Research and development began in 1920 and production on a commercial scale started in 1928; the process was handicapped by the application of the Hydrocarbon Oil Duty to turpentine, the starting material for the process. Nevertheless, as a result of many improvements in subsequent years, a new plant has been built since the end of the second world war; this can produce sufficient synthetic camphor to supply all the technical and medicinal camphor required by this country and provide a substantial tonnage for export at competitive prices.

Sulphonamides

In 1935 Domagk had demonstrated in Germany the effectiveness of a dyestuff called Prontosil rubrum for the treatment of certain bacterial infections, covery gave a world-wide impetus to research. The dyestuff was a sulphonamide derivative and research in France soon showed that its antibacterial activity was due to the liberation of p-aminobenzenesulphonamide in the body. This compound had long been known to chemists, but its antibacterial action had never been suspected. Its value in puerperal fever was shortly established by clinical trials, which were undertaken in this country under the auspices of the Medical Research Council. The next vital step in this field was taken when sulphapyridine was prepared by British chemists towards the end of 1937, after nearly two years' intensive work. was the first sulphonamide to contain a heterocyclic ring, and thus the father of a series destined to play an important part in the treatment of many diseases of bacterial origin. It was found effective in the treatment of animals experimentally infected with various strains of pneumococcus. In clinical trials it was found to reduce the mortality in pneumonia from 25 per cent, to under 10 per cent. A few months later the synthesis of suphathiazole was achieved and this was found to be similarly active.

Although sulphamethazine was also

made in the United States, its medical application has been developed here; in antibacterial activity and its low toxicit have caused it to be widely used. The this country early took the lead in development of the sulphonamide drugs.

Antibiotics

Penicillin, as is well known, was discovered in this country and the first a tempt to produce considerable quantitie in the laboratory and to study its thera peutic value in the treatment of huma and animal disease was also made in th country. British manufacturers were th first, even under the increasingly difficu conditions prevalent from 1941 onwards, t undertake large-scale production. Naturall all the material available during the mic dle war years went to treating Service an civilian war casualties. By arrangemer between Governments, academic scientis and industrial firms, the change from sur face culture, which had clearly reached it limits of expansion, to the deep fermenta tion process was left to American techn cians to develop, but British firms wer prompt to make use of information of tained from their American colleagues, s as to reorganise manufacture in this cour try on an equally large scale, and wit continuous improvement, by deep fermen The production of streptomycii on a lesser scale because of its more limite use, did not involve for British manufac turers the same handicap as penicillin, for they were able from the outset to make use of the most modern procedures, an there has been a steady increase in its production during the last two years.

Antimalarials

The problem of producing anti-malaris drugs, always of interest to a country wit a tropical colonial empire, became one vital urgency with the outbreak of wa Synthesis of the German antimalarial dru Atebrin was made the first target, an a few hundred thousand tablets of it habeen produced as early as 1940, under th name "mepacrine." Some thirteen separate organic syntheses were involved in i production. The steadily diminishing supplies of quinine for combating malaria provided a spur to research for even bette

ntimalarials. As a result, a further narked advance was registered with the nvention of Paludrine, which appears to e proving itself a true preventative of nalaria. Research leading to its preparation in 1944 was outstanding in quality, nd the compound differs in chemical type rom any of the pre-existing antimalarials.

'itamins

Some of the vitamins are manufactured this country by extraction or by transormation of natural products, others by omplete synthesis. Outstanding amongst ritish achievements in this sphere must e reckoned the synthesis of calciferol ritamin D). The production of this, the ntirachitic vitamin, by irradiation was folwed by the discovery of a method for aking it from ergosterol and separating it pure crystalline form from the irradiated ixture. The method elaborated by British ientists was taken up by British manucturers and the production from ergos-rol of calciferol, through its dinitrobenate, has made possible the compulsory richment of margarine in this country. is almost certain that calciferol is today ade on a larger scale in this country an anywhere else in the world; of the latively small number of firms making leiferol throughout the world, British anufacturers alone produce sufficient to ve them an exportable surplus over their me requirements, in spite of the conlerable amount needed. Vitamin C scorbic acid) and vitamin B1 (aneurine, iamin) are both manufactured syntheticly in this country. Concentrates of vita-in A and vitamin E from natural sources ve also been made in this country on a nsiderable scale. It was in a British labatory that the substance in liver responle for the prevention and treatment of rnicious anæmia was isolated almost rultaneously with its independent isolan in the United States. Reference may o be made to work on hormones, and particular to the production of the solled synthetic æstrogens, stilbæstrol, hextrol and dienœstrol. Their discoveries re entirely British and their manufacture s at first confined to the U.K.

ricultural and Veterinary Products

It was as a consequence of the scientific centity of two separate groups of British estigators that work on plant enzymes s developed into the production of selecweed-killers. These substances are now ng used on a large scale for the reduction of weeds among cereals. Discovery of the insecticidal properties of D.D.T. was made in Switzerland, but British chemical industry has played an important part in developing its applications. Similarly effective in the destruction of many types of insect is the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride. Among the methods being developed is the thermal generation of smoke containing the active ingredients. A further achievement has been the recent production of Antrycide, an outstanding trypanocide for the treatment of sleeping sickness in cattle. It is the first drug with a strongly prophylactic as well as a curative action, and its use is expected to have a far-reaching effect in opening up areas previously uninhabitable owing to tsetse fly infestation.

By 1938 the annual production of plastic materials had reached 30,000 and by 1948,

130,000 tons.

Polymethyl methacrylate. This was discovered in 1932 and the first applications of the plastic were for dental products and for use in the moulding industry. By 1936 sales of sheet (Perspex) were becoming important and by 1939 sufficient knowledge had been accumulated for production to be stepped up and kept in advance of the large requirements for war purposes; in the peak year these reached 4,700 tons.

in the peak year these reached 4,700 tons. Polythene. The first sample of polythene was synthesised in the U.K. in 1933 as an indirect result of studies of the chemical effects of high pressures. The translation of laboratory results to a manufacturing scale was difficult: enormous pressures, of the order of 1,000 atmospheres, were needed to induce the required polymerisation of ethylene and special techniques for handling them had to be evolved after systematic research. Further development of polythene production in the U.K. is in hand and by 1950 the capacity should exceed 10,000 tons a year.

Polyvinyl chloride. Polyvinyl chloride itself as a chemical compound had been known for about 50 years before it was discovered how to produce a commercial plastic from it. By 1941 the U.K. production capacity for polyvinyl chloride polymer was about 500 tons a year and most of the applications that are of comimportance today had been studied on a small scale. By 1944 a Government plant, with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons, had been erected and was in To meet increasing demands operation. the industry has raised its annual productive capacity to 18,000 tons.

THE INDUSTRY'S PRODUCTS

THE products of the chemical industry are described in the report under the following headings. Abstracts from some of the sections are given below.

1. Sulphuric acid.

 Alkalis (including chlorine).
 Other inorganic acids and salts (including carbide).

Industrial gases.
Nitrogen fertilisers.
Soluble phosphate fertilisers.

Other chemical fertilisers.

8. Heavy organic chemicals, 9. Chemicals for pharmaceutical and veterinary products.

10.

Miscellaneous fine chemicals. Dyestuffs and intermediates. II.

Pigments. 12.

13. Explosives (industrial only).
14. Chemicals for pest control and for agricultural and horticultural purposes not elsewhere included. Plastic materials and synthetic resins.

16. Miscellaneous chemicals not covered by the above groups.

17. Coal tar distillation products.

Medicinal Fine Chemicals

This group and the following one cover a considerable number of large and small firms and thousands of substances. Not a few of the smaller firms have been established for many years and have often specialised in selected fields of this complex industry; by their products and services they have achieved an excellent reputation both at home and overseas. Medicinal fine chemicals include compounds, for the most part organic, wholly or partly made by synthetic processes and required for the prevention or treatment of human and animal disease. They do not include insecticides or pesticides although these also play an important part in combatting disease. During the past thirty years remarkable progress, due in part to the operation of the Key Industry Duties, has been made by British manufacturers of medicinal fine chemicals. Today the industry produces a wide range of compounds of great therapeutic value, either prepared synthetically or obtained from naturally occurring substances. Steady progress continues, thanks to the extensive research effort being made both by the

industry itself and by Government departments, particularly the Medical Research Council, and to the collaboration between them. The advances made in this branch of chemical manufacture are clearly indicated by official pharmacopæias. At the outbreak of World War I the 1898 British Pharmacopœia was still operative; it contained monographs on only four synthetic drugs. When in due course the 1914 B.P. appeared, over one-third of approximately 250 "active principles" included were synthetic compounds, while more than half of the 440 substances described in the 1948 B.P. are products of the laboratory and factory.

Fine Chemicals

Fine chemicals (other than medicinal) are a large group including many thousands of different compounds. Most of them are used in relatively small quantities. in pounds that is, rather than in tons or even hundredweights. They are, all the same, of great importance to industry as a whole and particularly to the chemical industry itself. They include not only chemicals necessary for work in research and analytical or control laboratories, but also a very large variety of esters, organic bases, salts and other compounds needed for perfumery and flavouring essences and in the textile, rubber and many other industries Important advances have been made here in the standards for reagents used in analytical work, and those made in Britain are now of a purity equal to that of the products made before World War II by any German manufacturer. Similarly there has been a marked improvement in the quality of photographic chemicals required for the manufacture of emulsions, films, plates, paper, for developing and fixing and for making coloured reproductions. Special demands for new and improved fine chemicals have been created by the important advances made in the photographic industry during the last two decades.

PATENTS AND MONOPOLY

British patent law has recently been the subject of critical review by a Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in April 1944. In order that the views of the chemical industry might the more conveniently be placed before this Committee a memorandum was prepared by a Joint Chemical

Committee on behalf of the A.B.C.M. and the learned societies and professional bodies connected with chemistry. These recommendations were adopted by the Departmental Committee and have been incorporated in the Patents and Designs Act.

In the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Act, the "conditions to which the Act applies" are held to prevail if in the Jnited Kingdom or "any substantial part hereof" at least one-third of the goods n question are supplied or processed or xported by one person or by two or more vho conduct their affairs so as to restrict All too often the word is ompetition. sed in a sense implying that there is omething inherently objectionable in a nonopoly and may unfairly place a stigma n those who by no means deserve it. A onopoly, be it based upon the legal right ttaching to the grant of a patent or upon ther circumstances, often operates to the ublic advantage. Within the chemical inustry there are a large number of proucts, not protected by patent, that are nade exclusively or predominantly by a ngle firm. These economic monopolies re an essential feature of the industry's fficient operation. In general they arise om three causes:—(a) The small demand or certain chemicals; (b) the need for pecialised and costly plant; (c) the techical knowledge and experience essential or some processes. In the production of particular chemical it is more economic nat the demand should be met by a very w or even by a single manufacturer,

rather than by a large number, who would of necessity be operating small units of lower efficiency. Indeed, the cost of plant and the technical control needed to obtain high yields may well be such as to make the effective operation of a process only possible if it is carried out on the largest scale justified by the demand.

Reference should be made to the monopolistic tendency that can result from price conventions. Under these, manufacturers, otherwise operating independently, agree upon selling prices. These conventions may also assist improvement in the quality of products and in the promotion of consumer service; further, by exchange of information they may lead to increased technical efficiency and sometimes even to rationalised production. It is, however, recognised that price agreements can also give rise to dangers, in that a group of manufacturers might not be influenced to the same degree as an individual manufacturer by fear either of criticism or of competition. The chemical industry welcomes the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Act because it will protect the public against undesirable restrictive practices by industry.

LOCATION OF FACTORIES

HE main considerations influencing the cation of chemical factories are the folwing: they are of such importance that ignore any one may spell the difference etween success and failure:—(1) Easy acss to raw materials including coal. (2) vailability of gas, electricity and other rvices. (3) Plentiful supplies of water iitable for steam raising and for process nd cooling purposes. (4) Availability of itable labour and accommodation therer. (5) Facilities for the disposal of trade aste, whether solid, liquid or gaseous.) Safeguards against the hazards of the ocesses. (7) Proximity to markets and allability of the preferred method of ansport (i.e., road, rail, canal or sea) in der to keep distribution costs low. A few specific instances of how the above

nsiderations have influenced the choice locations for chemical factories may be interest. The high concentration of any chemical industry in South Lancaire and Cheshire is due largely to the istence in Cheshire of the main salt desits in the United Kingdom; in addion there are the advantages of easy acss to the ports of Liverpool and Manester, the facilities of the Manchester ip Canal, the network of railways and

other communications and proximity to the important chemical consuming industries also situated in the same area. The South Wales area was selected for the manufacture of calcium carbide because of its proximity to limestone of suitable quality. The manufacture of hydrogen peroxide was established at Luton, the centre of the straw hat industry, the main consumer at that time.

Since World War II new factors have arisen. The Government has imposed restrictions on the construction of factories in certain areas in its desire to establish new industries in what are now called development areas. In addition, under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, local authorities have sometimes objected to the erection of new chemical factories, or the extension of existing ones, in or near residential areas.

Another post-war factor that frequently influences the siting of a new factory is the difficulty of obtaining buildings in which to house plant. This consideration has sometimes compelled firms to instal plant in unsuitable or badly located buildings because these happen to be available, with the result that the plants are less economic to operate.

TRENDS AND EXPANSION OF THE INDUSTRY

The firms supplying information to the A.B.C.M. have all submitted their proposals for expansion of production and replacement of equipment (other than normal maintenance) over the next five years. The schemes have been collected and arranged by groups. The schemes cover not only the expansion and rehabilitation of productive capacity, but also the provision of essential ancillary services and amenities. The following tables have been abstracted from the report which also contains similar tables relating to other sections of the industry.

Chemicals for Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Products

τ.	Number of firms in Group	52.	Estimated
		Number	Cost £
2.	Schemes in progress	48	3,642,000
3.	Schemes awaiting licence	13	385,000
4.	Schemes still tentative	42	3,104,000
5.	All schemes	103	7,131,000
	Amount already s	pent	1,463,000
		Annual	Annual
		Tonnage	V alue €.
6.	Present productive capa-		~
	city		32,144,000
7.	Total productive capa-		
	city on completion		
	of schemes		56,119,000
8.	Decrease in imports	_	975,000
9.	Increase in exports		8,956,000
o,	Extra employees required:	2,110.	

Expansions will take place in the production of practically every medicinal chemical of importance, though to varying extents. [The details are confidential to the Board of Trade and have been omitted for publication.]

Miscellaneous Fine Chemicals

1.	Number of firms in Group	52.	
		Number	Estimated
		Number	Cost €
2.	Schemes in progress	37	1,351,000
3.	Schemes awaiting licence	3	93,000
4.	Schemes still tentative	17	418,000
-5.	All schemes	57	1,862,000
	Amount already :	spent	407,000
		Annual	Annual
		Tonnage	Value
			£
6.	Present productive capa-		
	_city		14,833,000
7.	Total productive capa-		
	city on completion		_
	of schemes	-	23,038,000
8.	Decrease in imports		1,681,000
9.	Increase in exports		4,063,000
IO.	Extra employees required:	1,230.	

This Group covers a very large number of chemical products—mainly in the synthetic organic field—made for the mospart in comparatively small quantities.

[The details are confidential to the Board of Trade and have been omitted for publication.]

Chemicals for Pest Control, Agricultura and Horticultural Purposes

	_	
1.	Number of firms in Group: 29.	
	Number	Cost
	Juniver	
		Estimatec
		£
2.	Schemes in progress 7	184,00
		104,00
3.	Schemes awaiting licence 3	276,00
4.	Schemes still tentative 10	226,00
5.	All schemes 20	686,00
.,.	Amount already spent	23,00
	Amount arready spent	23,00
	Annual	Annua
	Tonnage	Value
	1 onnage	£
C	D	<i>∞</i>
ο.	Present productive capa-	
	city 86,415	6,763,00
7.	Total productive capa-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,.		
	city on completion	
	of schemes 96,812	9,390,00
8.	Decrease in imports —	5105
		0.18.00
9.	Increase in exports —	341,00
ю.	Extra employees required: 270.	

This group does not include tar distillation products used for pest control. A with pharmaceutical products, no cognisance is taken of the compounding of the preparations as finally used, and there it hus a wide range of important activiting the field outside the scope of this report

[The details are confidential to th Board of Trade and have been omitte for publication.]

Plastic Materials and Synthetic	Resins
1. Number of firms in Group: 38.	
• •	Estimate
Number	Cost
	£
2. Schemes in progress 55 3. Schemes awaiting licence 4	17,447,00
	553,00
4. Schemes still tentative 30	3,974,00
5. All schemes 89	21,974,00
Amount already spent	7,859,00
Annual	Annu
Tonnage	Valu
	£
6. Present productive capa-	
_city 185,738	37,741,00
7. Total productive capa-	7.0
city on completion	00
of schemes 339,189	71,881,00
8. Decrease in imports —	975,00
9. Increase in exports —	341,00
10. Extra employees required: 4,500.	

[The details are confidential to th Board of Trade and have been omitte for publication.]

FUTURE OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

THE primary object of this Report has been to ascertain whether the plans of the British chemical industry are adequate to the part it has to play in the national economy. It is considered that the data reorded, and the various proposals outlined, nake it possible to answer this question in he affirmative. Detailed replies were reeived from 272 firms, and it is clear that he facts and figures given in this report ccurately reflect the industry's activities. These replies have afforded full informaion about the industry's plans for rehabiliation and expansion and the expenditure o be incurred in giving them effect, about he numbers of staffs and operatives in arious categories, and about many other natters, some of them highly technical; in ddition, details were supplied about the mount of capital employed by each firm. he capital employed is defined in the nanner usual in accountancy, that is to y, it includes issued capital, debentures nd loans, with all sums designated capital r revenue reserves for the purposes of the ompanies Act, 1948, but less investments ther than trade investments. On this asis the total capital employed in the idustry at the end of 1948 was 230,637,000.

roduction

The most recent figures available for ue production are those contained in the artial census of production carried out by e Board of Trade in 1946. This gives r the industry's products a value of Since that date the in-212,000,000. istry has expanded considerably; on the her hand, the Board of Trade definition wider than that adopted in this report t it omits fertilisers and explosives. The arest estimate to be safely made is that e industry, as defined in this report, obably produced in 1948 chemicals to value of at least £250,000,000, ough production capacity at the end of 48 was £347,000,000. At that date, 2,000 employees utilised a total capital £231,000,000 with an annual producn capacity of £347,000,000, whereas cording to forward plans only 25,000 ditional employees will be required to erate new capital expenditure of 91,000,000 with an additional producn capacity of £223,000,000.

That the volume of production of the

That the volume of production of the ustry has been steadily increasing there be no doubt. Evidence of this is avail-

able from various sources. The London and Cambridge Economic Service made an estimate that the output of the chemical and allied industries in 1946 exceeded that of 1935 by almost one-third. The same Service estimates that the year 1948 showed a further increase of 17 per cent. over 1946. Confirmation of this estimate is to be found in the Interim Index of Industrial Production published by the Central Statistical Office, which puts production for the "chemical and allied trades" in 1948 at 20 per cent, above that in 1946. The forward plans for the industry provide for a further increase in production capacity of 70 per cent, during the five years from the end of 1948. Making allowance for tentative schemes that may not come to fruition by 1953, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the rate of increase in production attained during 1947 and 1948 will be maintained for at least the next three years. In 1951 the output of the industry should be 50 per cent, greater than in 1946.

Effect of Increased Production on Exports

The trade and Navigation Accounts (Group III (O)) give the following figures for exports (excluding re-exports):—

Value in £000's ... 1938 1946 1947 1948 Value in £000's ... 22,280 66,086 67,426 83,670

When corrected for change in value, 1948 exports represent an increase of 56 per cent. by volume over 1938. The export target set by the Board of Trade for the end of 1948 was £8.05 millions per month, but the industry fell a little short of this target (December, £7,347 million).

target (December, £7,347 million).

The distribution of these exports (which exclude plastics) is very wide. The principal markets were India and Pakistan, which together took 13 per cent. of the total chemical exports in 1948, Australia 6 per cent., South Africa and Argentina each 4½ per cent. About one-half of the exports went to Commonwealth countries. Outside the Commonwealth the best customers were Argentina, Sweden, Egypt. U.S.A., France, Netherlands and Iran in decreasing order of value. Plastics exports (Group III (U)) were £4,710,000 in 1948.

Adequacy of Industry's Plans

Within the heavy inorganic chemical groups it is possible to forecast overall requirements with some accuracy. There is a long user history—50 to 100 years—

showing a steady increase in demand little affected by trade cycles or fluctuations. Expansion of production has been planned in the light of this knowledge and, when the schemes now in progress have been completed, there should be ample capacity to meet normal demands for some years and such fluctuations as past experience indicate to be likely. In both groups the projected increase is about 50 per cent.

The progress of modern industrial chemistry is particularly reflected in the production of heavy organic chemicals and to a lesser extent in the pharmaceutical and fine chemical groups. Here the heavy capital expenditures already in hand and projected arise largely from the development of the production from oil of many diverse organic chemicals. The schemes, when completed, should virtually remove the need to import from U.S.A. and should also add very substantially to exports. particularly important expansion in this field is that of synthetic detergents. only are these products of great practical value in themselves, but their use reduces the demand for soap and thus helps to ease the call on the world's continuing inadequate supply of fats and oils.

Today the chemical industry employs some £231,000,000 of capital, which, as been noted, probably represents £400,000,000 in terms of today's costs. This report details schemes of replacement and expansion calling for the expenditure of £191,000,000, to two-thirds of which the industry has already committed itself. When all these schemes are completed, the production capacity of the industry will be increased 70 per cent. In addition, the industry is now spending on research £8,500,000 annually and proposes to expend £11,400,000 annually when projects for additional research facilities, involving capital expenditures of more than £8,000,000, are completed. unlikely that this large expenditure on research is exceeded in any other industry; it compares well with corresponding figures in other countries—for instance, in U.S.A. The figures speak for themselves and reflect the initiative believed to characterise the industry.

During the past decade the chemical industry, in common with many others, has felt the adverse effects of the many Governmental controls. Whilst the need for control of industry by Government during the war is not questioned, the long continued extension of controls, the strict limitation of imports and the existence of

a sellers' market-fostered in some degree by bilateral trade agreements—has tended to discourage free competitive initiative, which will again be vital to success as the buyer once more exercises discrimina-These factors have affected the chemical industry as well as others and the question may well be asked whether, in the face of competition in overseas mar-kets, particularly from U.S.A. and Germany, the chemical industry can, in fact secure the large increases in export trade for which it plans. The action that the industry is taking will, it is believed, result in production costs that are internationally competitive, but this alone will not secure There is also needed personal contact with the buyer and first hanc knowledge of his local problems, coupled with provision of that technical service to the consumer which has been developed ir the home market. For these purposes a wide extension of overseas services and overseas companies acting as the spearheads of British chemical manufacture will be increasingly called for. In pursuance of these aims, the industry must co-operate with the nationals of other lands. For this purpose there is necessary, not only a rapid relaxation of the various restrictions or overseas operations suffered by the British chemical industry, but also the mainten ance by that industry of methods and organisations that will make it an acceptable partner to overseas associates. Only thus can be secured on the one hand the bes possible platform for the sale of the new products that the industry's rapidly de veloping science and technique and it heavy capital commitments will make available, and, on the other, a share it the production of those basic chemical which countries with developing economie will insist on making for themselves.

Continued success must, however de pend on research, new discoveries and in ventions, new processes and new products and it is hardly possible to over-emphasis the supreme importance to be attached to the expanded research programmes men tioned earlier in this report; in this rapidly advancing chemical age the inherent scientific skill of the nation can alone enable us to keep in the van of progress, when this country belongs.

(To be concluded).

Copies of the Report of the Chemical Industry may be obtained from the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, 166 Piccadilly, London, W.1, price 5s. post free (U.S.A., \$1.25).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

MEETING of the Council of the Pharmautical Society of Northern Ireland was
ld in Belfast on January 20, the presint (Mr. P. R. W. Shinner) in the chair.
so present were Messrs. H. W. Gamble
ce-president), W. H. Boyd (treasurer),
Abernethy, W. P. Ewart, James Irwin,
F. Moore, J. McGregor, W. C. Tate,
ofessor E. B. C. Mayrs, M.D., Dr. H. D.
azley, and Mr. W. Gorman (secretary).
On the motion of Mr. W. P. EWART,
onded by Mr. J. IRWIN, it was agreed
accept a quotation for a mahogany
ard on which to record the names of
dents who had achieved Gold Medal
ndard in the Society's final qualifying
mination. After the secretary had reted on the composition and powers of
Poisons Board in Great Britain, it was

eed to defer, until a later date, further isideration of the letters from the Miny of Home Affairs proposing the forman of a similar Board in Northern Ired. The Law Committee was empowered deal with the matter should a reply

required in the meantime.

A letter was received from the Ministry Agriculture stating that the scheme ereby Cymag powder was made availto to farmers at a reduced price would terminated in the near future and that ment to retailers of the balance of cost ald only be made on or before March A letter was read from the Ulster

A letter was read from the Ulster (mists' Association concerning the collion of Health Service prescriptions by hemist's superintendent at his private dence. The secretary was instructed inform the Association that the Minist's pharmacy inspector had already with the attention of the superintendent the relevant section of the Medicines, I rmacy and Poisons Act.

Fition of Registered Druggists

he position of Registered Druggists had suffered by the introduction of Health Services Act was outlined by Irwin, who had been asked to bring rease before the Council. He inquired would be possible, by examination or rwise, to permit Registered Druggists to lay their full part in the Service. After dussion, it was agreed that, in view the Council's present educational policy, it tould be impossible to assist the Registed Druggists by any other than the full lifying examination. Present pharma-

ceutical legislation would require to be amended before any special examination could be held. If the Registered Druggists wished to state their case further the Council would be prepared to receive their representatives at its February meet-

The report of the Education Committee, which recommended the granting of certificates of apprenticeship to Mary Agnes Duddy, Belfast, John Alexander Houston, Magherafelt, John Morrissey, Belfast, and Samuel John Morrison, Whitehead, was The report of the board of approved. examiners on the examinations held in December 1949, was received; it showed that, in the Final Qualifying examination, twenty-five candidates had been successful and thirteen referred in one subject. the Preliminary Scientific examination fifteen candidates had passed and fourteen referred in one subject. After the meeting, certificates were presented to successful students, who were addressed by THE PRESIDENT. MR. J. KERR returned thanks on their behalf.

Mr. Fred Storey, C.B.E. (chairman, Ulster Chemists' Benevolent Fund), attended the meeting to discuss the future of the Fund. His Committee's suggestion was that the president, treasurer and secretary of the Society should act as chairman, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the Fund, and that the meetings of the Fund Committee should be summoned by those officers and held in the Society's building. On the motion of Messrs. H. W. Gamble and W. H. Boyd, this was agreed to.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

HERE was to be found the short, simple, but absolutely infallible remedy for rheumatism, which produced its astounding results in under fifteen days. Here was Dr. Ralalife's Recipe for a Consumption, consisting of crabs' claws finely powdered, asses' milk, and crabs' eyes. And here—in Mr. Jenison's Recipes, Both Galanicall and Chimicall Who First Teach Us to Make Our Drugs in the Tear 1702—is the account of the virtue contained in Lady Carrington's Cerecloth, which "cured ye King's evil or any other sore by washing your sore with milk or butter and beere" and "applying this cerecloth till it's cured."—From "I Leap Over the Wall," by Monica Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Dental Mechanics' Wax.—W. H. M.— The wax used by dental mechanics is usually a blend in which the principal ingredient is beeswax. The following is a representative formula:—

 Carnauba wax
 10

 Hard paraffin (melting point 70°)
 35

 Beeswax
 55

Anti-freeze Solutions.—A. D. B.—Below is a table of the freezing points of various concentrations of glycerin in water:

Glycerin	Water	Freezing
er cent	Per cent.	Point (°F.)
10	90 80	27
20	80	23
30	70 60	15
40	6o	4
50 60	50	-9
60	40	-30
66.′	33.3	-52

Serotal or Inguinal Truss? — A. J. — If a prescription is presented for an inguinal truss, and on examination it is considered that a scrotal truss is required, it is normally advisable to return the prescription to the prescriber with a discreet note of explanation. If the prescription reads "Truss for inguinal hernia," then the fitter may reasonably argue that a scrotal is also an inguinal hernia (see C. & D. booklet, "The Fitting of Trusses and Elastic Hosiery," p. 2), and fit the patient with a scrotal truss.

Denture-eleaning Preparations.—S.-M.—Alternative formulas for preparations used for cleaning dentures by soaking are given below:—

1		
Sodium bicarbonate	 	2 OZ.
		2 oz.
Liquefied phenol		10 min.
Thymol	 	⅓ gr.
II		
Borax	 	4 oz.
Sodium perborate	 	2 oz.
M 1 1		- a m

Menthol 10 gr. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a tumblerful of hot water and allow the denture to remain in the solution as long as convenient.

Swine Fever.—P. O'R.—The protective injection recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in swine fever (a contagious disease caused by a virus which attacks pigs of any age or breed and either sex) is swine fever (crystal violet) vaccine, Injected into healthy susceptible pigs, this affords a high degree of protec-

tion for about twelve months (serum pr tects only for about ten days). The va cine has no curative action, and a perio of fourteen days following injection necessary before protection is fully esta lished. A veterinary surgeon should I consulted,

Camphor Ice.—E. J. W.—Below a two formulas for preparing camphor ice:

*	
White soft paraffin	8
Hard paraffin	5
	2
Melt the hard paraffin and white	SC
paraffin and stir in camphor until dissol-	
Cast into oblong flat pieces and wran	
paraffin paper.	
II	

Heavy liquid paraffin 120
Hard paraffin (m.p. 128-130 F.) 362
White soft paraffin 482
Camphor, powdered 36

Cream for Dry Skin.—K. B. O. Creams for use on dry skins generally co tain a higher proportion of fatty ingr dients as indicated in the following femula:—

	white petroleur		35.0
(b)	White beeswax	 	10.0
	Spermaceti	 	5.0
(d)	Lanolin	 	5.0
(e)	Borax	 	0.5
	White mineral		33.0
(g)	Distilled water	 	10.9

(h) Perfume ... o.5
(i) Nipagin M ... o.1
Melt (a) (b) and (c) add (d) and (f) and bring the temperature to about 145°
Dissolve (e) in hot (g) and bring the terperature to 145°F. Strain the melted fand oils into the mixing kettle, start t agitator and add (e) solution. Contin mixing until temperature drops to 115° and add (h). Dissolve (i) in a little alcoh and mix well into the bath.

Worm Killer.—T. C. R.—Copper signers, etc., is applied as a solution of lb, in 50 gall, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ gall, psq. yd. The treatment may involve slig browning of the lawn, but the effect weat off in ten days or so. If desired, a smamount of ammonium sulphate may be incorporated, the purpose being to apply fertiliser at the same time as the workiller. The solution is most effective whapplied on a warm, muggy day when the worms are near the surface.

CORRESPONDENCE

Formulation of a Mixture

SIR,—Since we are to have a new rmulary for N.H.S., I suggest that mist. ot, cit, cum hyoscy, be altered to its old rm without chloroform. The precipitation of what I presume to be colouring atter from the hyoscyamus makes the resent formula very objectionable.

Rochdale John B. Parry.

[The mixture in the National [War] ormulary was made with plain water; the .F., 1949, formula prescribes the same pantity of chloroform water].

"Hall" Dispensers

SIR,—Some of the arguments advanced your correspondent, J. Carey (C. & D., nuary 14, p. 59) against the employment hospitals of persons holding the diploma the Society of Apothecaries are indistably correct, but there are others with hich I beg to disagree. I am one of vo "Hall" dispensers employed in a busy parmaceutical department of a general spital and I strongly dislike the implied ggestion of unreliability. Although perctly aware I have no legal responsibility, have a responsibility to the chief pharacist and my conscience, and in over relve years of hospital dispensing I have ver had a complaint. The statement at "Hall" dispensers should not be lowed to dilute labour in hospitals can arcely claim to be moving with the times. here are many hospitals whose pharmautical services would have had to be, id still would be, drastically curtailed ere it not for the assistance of the unknowledged "Hall" dispenser, whose lary, even after twenty years' of more perience, cannot justifiably bear the tag attractive."

Sutton-in-Ashfield. A. A. ASTLING.

Education and Man-power

SIR,—The Pharmaceutical Society by educational policy is striving to establish narmacy as a profession. In the process e chemist and druggist is being elimated, and the final product is apparently be a university graduate in pharmacy. equality with medical practitioners is tained what sort of "prescriber-dispent" relationship will be established? At e moment chemists and druggists finat, owing to a shortage of numbers, they joy reasonably good salaries and conditions, and from my own experience are on

greatly improved terms with medical men as compared with forty years ago. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the higher standard of pharmaceutical education. which has so far kept in step with general progress in all directions. Is there any sound reason, therefore, for scrapping the chemist and druggist qualification? If our leaders who advocate the policy of elimination would realise that there will be room for both qualifications for many a long day, they would ensure the survival of the Pharmaceutical Society instead of its extinction. By its present policy the Society may soon lose its status as an examining body. What would remain of its functions could be carried out by a branch of the Civil Service.

Cupar, Fife. R. S.

R. S. WHITELAW.

ACTION COMMITTEE ON PRICE PROTECTION

An announcement issued to the Press by the Fair Prices Defence Committee, 43 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, states that, after preliminary meetings and discussions following the publication of the Lloyd Jacob report on Resale Price Maintenance, it was decided by the Fair Trading Congress that those of its member organisations directly or indirectly interested in preserving the collective system of price-protection should constitute independent Action Committee for the purpose of safeguarding that system by all proper means. On this Committee, which adopted the title Fair Prices Defence Committee, are represented the Grocery Proprietary Articles Council, National Federation of Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Associations, National Union of Retail Confectioners, Association of Dental Manufacturers and Traders of the United Kingdom, Hairdressers' Trade Association, National Pharmaceutical Union, Photographic Dealers' Association, Proprietary Articles Trade Association, Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of Retail Tobacconists, Wholesale Tobacco Trade Association, Brands (Wines and Spirits) Protection Association, and National Chamber of Trade. The officers are: Chairman, Mr. H. E. Chapman (P.A.T.A.); Vice-chairman, Mr. H. W. Holt (Stationers' Association); Treasurer, Mr. W. Herman Kent, O.B.E. (Grocers' Federation and G.P.A.C.); Secretary, Miss H. E. Hobbs, 43 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

OVERSEAS TRADE IN 1949

Statistics compiled from the Trade and Navigation Accounts

		•				
		Imports		Exports (U.K.	Goods)	Total Export.
1949	 	£2,272,481,188		£1,784,383,343		£1,842,996,12:
1948	 	£2,078,040,435	* * * *	£1,581,797,383		£1,646,495,096
1947	 	£1,794,540,460		£1,138,276,478		£1,198,115,70
1938	 • • •	£919,508,933	• • •	£470,755,320		£532,279,966

Description	Імр	ORTS	Exports		
	1948	1949	1948	1949	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc. (group					
total) (group	20 725 484	25.331,077	83,581,147	86,093,72	
Salicylic acid and salicylates	30,733,404	23.331,077	314,562	372,40	
Disinfectants, insecticides, weed			.,-1,5	37-71	
killers, cattle dressings, etc			3,992,439	3,253,18	
Glycerin			190,206		
Iodine	376,145	390,628		<u>-</u>	
Menthol	210,467	244,845	_	_	
Cream of tartar	_ ′ ′ ′	——————————————————————————————————————	28,244	35,80	
Spirits (perfumed)			692,538	570,61	
Drugs and medicines (miscellaneous	1		0 ,00		
manufactures)	830,667	1,091,763	15,746,351	18,371.70	
Proprietary medicines	234,459		5,111,775	4.984,61	
Quinine and quinine salts	59,506		393,326	448,22	
Aspirin		_	344,135	452,68	
Insulin			385,819	428,56	
Penicillin			2,048,288	2,539,01	
Ointments and liniments	_ /		627,245	825,58	
Drugs, etc., raw or simply prepared	1,224,104	1,675,789			
Cinchona bark	196,384		_	- 3	
Ipecacuanha and other roots (total)	317,389			_	
Cod-liver oil	31,101		596,136	575,06	
Olive oil, refined	1,476,791	917,392		<u> </u>	
Essential oils, natural	1,994,489	2,390,465	436,040	469,54	
Toilet soap	_	· —	1,192,823	2,130,98	
Perfumery and toilet preparations, ex-					
cluding spirits, essential oils and	0. 0.				
soap (total)	83,602	84,274	2,952,127	4,047,50	
Dental preparations		ative attention	572,233	810,56	
Cosmetics			935,983	1,441,07	
Toilet requisites (excluding brushes)	31,979		155,679	292,81	
Tooth and dental brushes		annum.	154,691	322,11	
Hair, shaving and other brushes	228,411		352,329 962,078	1,208,95	
Cameras, etc	220,411	213,123	902,070	1,200,95	
Medical, surgical instruments, etc.	84,667	05.400	555,655	531,37	
(except optical)	04,007	95,430	595,718	714,46	
Surgical and medical plasters			563,433	856,04	
Other druggists' wares (unspecified) Bandages			252,630	312,26	
Catta and and and all and a discourse			432,462	508,44	
Other dressings		-	485,740	771,39	
			40,11,40	11 700	
Chemical glassware	-		578,630	568,62	

RE-EXPORT totals were as follows: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., 1949, £490,10 (1948, £792,352); manufactured drugs and medicines, £160,810 (£375,968); drug raw or simply prepared, £251,903 (£326,013); essential oils £207,809 (£170,627) cod-liver oil, nil (£894).

TRADE REPORT

oot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals represent the prices for wholesale quantis of standard quality. Prices of crude drugs and essential oils vary as to brand or grade.

8 Essex Street, W.C.2, Feb. 1 HE markets for Pharmaceutical and INE Chemicals continue to attract a od volume of export inquiry, with a bstantial amount of new business being From today, in the home trade, veral chemicals are advanced in price. AGNESIUM CARBONATE, LIGHT, is increased one penny, and Magnesium oxide, GIT, by fourpence per lb, Benzoic acid also dearer by fourpence, and Sodium nzoate by twopence per lb. New rates METHYL SALICYLATE are higher by reepence. Owing to increased cost of w material, a rise of 4s. per lb. has curred in prices of Vanillin. Sul-tanilamide is also dearer. The new hedule for Cocaine represents an apeciable increase on former prices. Busiss in Crude Drugs continues slow.
panese Agar is firmer for shipment. the Aloes is in small supply and prices by advanced at source, A further rise is occurred in prices of Balsam told the other side and spot values have oved up in sympathy. A small inquiry s been received for Cascara sagrada the spot but little business is reported. RGOT is attracting few buyers at current gh prices — supplies in Portugal are ought to be very low and quotations e above spot prices. GINGER is a quiet trket. No improvement has occurred the demand for IPECACUANHA; quotams are unchanged. Holders of SENEGA
e willing to accept lower prices in view
the disappointing level of demand.
azilian MENTHOL is dearer on the spot;
pplies of Chinese material are coming
ward in greater quantity. In the rward in greater quantity. In the rward in greater quantity, in the sential Oils market, Chinese star vise is easier at origin and the spot arket is steady at slightly lower prices. EMONGRASS is a firm market. Uncommed reports of a cyclone in Réunion are sponsible for higher prices asked for ourbon Geranium Oil.

.S. Drug and Chemical Report New York, January 27

TE most important feature of the Pharaceutical and Fine Chemical market ring the past week has been a reduction bulk prices of Penicillin—the sodium it is now 4½ cents per 100,000 units, ile potassium crystalline (G) is 3½ uts. The lower prices now quoted for aminosalicylic acid have resulted om competition by foreign-produced uterial. Despite the arrival of about ,000 lb. of Menthol from China—the test consignment from this source for me time—any increased demand would obably result in an increase in the cur-

rent spot value of \$10.60 per lb. There are still several articles in short supply in the Crede Drugs and Spices markets, including Ergot and Riugarra, Ginger and East Indian Nutmegs, Limited trading has brought about a cut in Black Pepper prices, while White Pepper is down as a result of an increase in stocks, Firmer markets are reported from Papaix, Mexican Sarsaparilla and Quillaia; replacements of quillaia from Chile may be difficult it is thought, as a result of the poor crop. Senega is attracting less export inquiry. Waxes display a strong tone; Ouricuri is firm because of a reported shortage in Brazil, The Essential Olls market continues active with many oils in short supply. All Spanish oils are very firm. Patchoull is dearer with supplies of good-quality oil difficult to obtain.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMIDOPYRIN.—French material (B.P.) is offered at from 34s, to 35s, per lb.

CAFFEINE.—Makers' prices are as follows: Alkaloid, B.P., is from 36s, 6d. (1-cwt. lots) to 38s, 6d. (7-lb.) per lb.; Alkaloid, anhydrous, from 38s, to 40s.; Citrate, B.P.C., 21s. to 23s.; Sodium Benzoate, B.P., 23s, to 25s, Sodium Salicylate, B.P.C., 24s. to 26s.; Sodium Iodide, 30s, to 32s.

CINCHONA, — At a recent auction sale, 106 crates of Tanganyika succirubra hybrid quills, in two piles, realised 3s, 1½d, and 3s, 0½d, per lb., while part-broken quills were sold for 2s, 8d, to 2s, 9d, per lb.; a bid for 9d, per lb., was made for chips (ninety-five bags), which were withdrawn.

Cocaine.—A new scale came into operation on January 24. Rates per oz. are: Alkaloin, Cttrate and Salioylate, bottles, 4-oz., 89s.; ½-oz., 85s.; 1-oz., 82s. 6d.; 2-oz., 80s. 6d.; 4-oz., 79s. 3d.; 8-oz., 78s. 3d.; 16-oz., 75s. 3d.; tins, 25-oz., 73s. 9d. Hydrochloride, Nitrate and Sulphate, bottles, ¼-oz., 79s.; ½-oz., 75s.; 1-oz., 72s. 6d.; 2-oz., 70s. 6d.; 4-oz., 69s. 3d.; 8-oz., 68s. 3d.; 16-oz., 75s. 3d.; tins, 25-oz., 64s.

EMETINE.—The Hydrochloride in 32-oz, lots is now 215s, per oz.; 16-oz., 217s, 6d.; 4-oz., 220s.; 1-oz., 227s. The Bismuth fodded in 32-oz, lots is now 112s, per oz.; 16-oz., 113s, 6d.; 4-oz., 115s.; 1-oz., 116s, 6d. Periodide is quoted at 190s, per oz. in 16-oz, lots; under 16 oz., 195s, per oz.

GUAIACOLS.—Liquid is offered at prices from 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per lb., and CRYSTAL and CARBONATE, 14s. to 15s., according to quantity.

LACTATES, — Current quotations are: CALCIUM, 2s, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, to 2s, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; CALCIUM SODIUM, 3s, 5d, to 3s, 9d, per lb.; LACTIC ACID, B.P., is 3s, 3d, per lb. in carboys, and 2s, 4ld to 2s, 3d, between the carboys, and 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 10d. in winchesters.

Magnesium carbonate. — Heavy, B.P., in 1-cwt. lots is quoted at 131s., and light, B.P., at 115s. 10d. per cwt.

Magnesium carbonate.—Light, B.P., is dearer by one penny per lb. from February 1. New rates per cwt. are as follows: Not less than 1 cwt., 115s. 10d.; 5-cwt. lots, 110s. 10d.; 10-ewt., 109s. 10d.; 1-ton, 108s. 10d.; in 28-lb. parcels, delivered in

Magnesium hydroxide, B.P.C.—Makers' price for 1-cwt. lots is 2s. 11d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—From February 1 prices are advanced by threepence per 1b. New rates are as follows: Winchesters, 2s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb.; 56-lb. lots, in demijohns, 2s. 4d.; 1-cwt., in demijohns or carboys, 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; 5-cwt., 2s. 3d.; net.

NICOTINIC ACID.—Quotations are about 40s. to 42s. per lb., as to quantity.

PANCREATIN.—Price of B.P. material is from 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

Phenazone.—Prices quoted for Britishmade and imported material range from 22s. 6d, to 25s. per lb.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Home-trade prices are unchanged at from 35s. per lb. upwards, according to quantity.

Phenolphthalein.—1-cwt. lots are now 7s. 7d. per lb.; 28-lb., 7s. 7d.; 14-lb., 8s.; and 7-lb., 8s. 3d. per lb.

Phenylacetic acid. — A firm market. 1-cwt, lots are now quoted at 5s, per lb.;

smalls, up to 5s. 9d. per lb.

Makers' rates Phosphates. — Steady. per lb. are as follows: -Sodium, B.P., 1 per lb. are as follows:—SODIUM, B.P., 1 cwt., 6d.; 28 lb., 7½d. SODIUM ACID, B.P., crystals, 1 cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. POTASSIUM, granular, 4s. 2d.; powder, 4s. 5d. (for 7-lb. lots). AMMONIUM, B.P.C., 1 cwt., 2s. 6d.; 28 lb., 2s. 10d. PHOSPHORIC ACID, B.P. (concentrated), is from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. in carboys and from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. in winehesters. 1s. 9d. per lb. in winchesters.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Home-trade rates, for B.P. grade (in 1-cwt. drums), are: 1 cwt., 1s. 7½d. per lb.; 5 cwt., 1s. 6½d.; 1 ton, 1s. 6d. Technical (in 1-cwt. drums) is 163s, per cwt.; 5 cwt., 154s, 6d, per cwt.; 1 ton, 149s, 6d, per cwt. Prices are net; carriage paid nearest railway station; drums extra and returnable.

Sulphanilamide. — Prices are as follows:—1-ton lots are 7s.; 5 ewt., 7s. 3d.; 1-ewt., 7s. 6d.; 28-lb., 7s. 10d.; 14-lb., 8s.;

7-lb., 8s. 9d. per lb.

Vanillin.—Prices have been increased by 4s. per lb. from February 1. New rates per lb. are: 5-cwt. lots, 26s.; 1-cwt., 26s. 3d.; 56-lb., 26s. 6d.; smaller quantities, 26s. 9d.

Crude Drugs

Aloes.-Cape is quoted at from 115s. to 120s. per cwt., spot; Curação is from 220s. to 225s. per cwt., on the spot; from origin, 215s. per cwt., c.i.f., quoted.

Anise (Star).—Spot quotations are at

145s. per cwt., duty paid.

Antimony.—Prices for metal are: 99.6 per cent. regulus, £195; 99 per cent., £185 per ton, delivered.

Persian block on Asafetida.—Quiet. spot is offering at prices from £14 10s, to £24 per cwt., as to grade.

BISMUTH. — Basic rate for metal is 14s. 6d. per lb., in minimum 5-cwt. lots.

Calumba.—Natural unwashed sorts are quoted at from 75s. to 80s. per cwt., spot.

Cascara sagrada.—Quotations for 1949 peel are at from 285s, per cwt., duty paid, spot; forward, 257s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted.

Cascarilla. - Quills are being sold at 1s. 3d. and siftings at 1s. 2d. per lb., spot.

Honey. — Quotations (per cwt.) for manufacturing honey are as follows: 1 cwt., 96s.; 5 cwt., 91s.; 10 cwt., 87s.; 20 cwt., 84s., packed in 60-lb, drums, carriage and period. paid. Refined repacked honey is available at the following rates per cwt.: In 56-lb. tins, 100s.; 28 lb., 115s.; cases of four 7-lb., 130s., carriage paid.

IPECACUANHA.—Nicaraguan on the spot is offered at 42s, to 42s, 6d, per lb.; February-March shipment, 38s, 6d., c.if. Colombian, 37s. 6d. to 39s., spot: for shipment, 30s., c.i.f. Matto Grosso from origin is offered at 50s. per lb., c.i.f., and Minas

at 40s., c.i.f.

Kola nuts.—Steady. African quarters, 6d. per lb.; halves from 23d. to 42d. Jamaican washed halves, 3½d. per lb.

LANOLIN.—Steady. B.P. anhydrous is £120 per ton; hydrous, £90. Supe anhydrous is quoted at £126 per ton. Superfine

LIQUORICE.—Anatolian natural root or the spot is from 55s. per cwt.; shipment Syrian natural is short at 50s., c.i.f. from 40s. to 45s., spot. Turkish block juice is quoted at from 160s. to 230s., duty paid according to holder; Turkish stick is from 300s., duty paid. Italian stick is from 285s to 475s. per cwt., duty paid, as to grade.

Lycopodium.—Higher prices are asked Russian triple-sifted on the spot is quoted at from 12s. 9d. to 15s. per lb., according to holder.

MACE. — West Indian blade is offered at 6s, per lb. on the spot; pickings are from 2s. to 5s., as to quality.

Mastic.—Tears (No. 2) are offered at

13s. 6d. per lb., ex wharf.

Menthol.—Firmer. Brazil on the spot is offered at from S5s. to S7s. Gd. per lb. duty paid; in bond, S2s.; for April-Junc shipment, 75s., c.i.f., is asked. Chinese is quoted at 92s. Gd. to 95s, per lb., spot duty paid; in bond, S9s. to 90s.

MERCURY. — Spot quotations are from £18 15s, to £19 per flask; for shipment, 18 6s. 6d., c.i.f.

OPIUM.—Steady. Turkish on the spot

s quoted at 7s. per unit.

ORANGE PEEL.—Thin cut Tripoli is quoed at 1s. per lb., duty paid, spot; bitter uarters are 1s. 3d. per lb., duty paid, pot, nominal.

ORRIS. - Florentine good sorts on the pot, offered at about 115s. per cwt.; for hipment, 85s., c.i.f.

PAPAIN. — East African white, on the pot, is from 15s, per lb.; Ceylon brown, rom 10s, 6d. to 12s, per lb., spot.

Pimento.—Spot offers are at 1s. 6d. er lb.; for shipment, 168s. 6d. per cwt., i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM, — Indian (cmodi) for rompt shipment is quoted at 325s. per wt., c.i.f.; spot prices are from 330s. to 35s. per cwt. American (peltatum) on the spot is nominally at 280s. per cwt.

QUASSIA.—Steady. Chips on the spot are noted at from 33s. to 35s. per cwt.

Quince seed. — Cape on the spot is eady at 3s. 6d. per lb.

RHATANY. - Quiet. Spot quotations are

ichanged at 9d. per 1b.

RHUBARB. — Nominal on the spot: to me forward, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., nded, duty paid; for shipment, 7s. 3d. 7s. 6d., c.i.f.

Sarsaparilla.—Jamaican native red, on e spot, is offered at 2s. to 2s. 3d. per .; forward, 1s. 10d., c.i.f. Jamaican

ey, 3s. 6d., spot.

SEEDS.—The Anise market has been iet. Turkish is quoted at 155s. per cwt., bond, and 165s, per cwt., duty paid, syptian is quoted at about 150s, per cwt., bond, London, Caraway.—Dutch is chauged at 125s, per cwt., duty paid, at London, Celery.—Indian is nominal

1s. 9d. per lb., spot. French, on spot, s cased at 250s, per cwt., duty paid. RIANDER.—Spot quotations of Morocco e unchanged although the shipment price now 77s. 6d. per cwt.. c.i.f. Argentine, tole seed, has practically all been cleared spot, 75s. per cwt., duty paid, quoted minally. Cumin.—Market unchanged on Morocco is 157s. 6d. per cwt., in nd, ad, and 167s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid, of London; for shipment, 155s. per cwt., f., London, quoted. Indian is offering 155s, per cwt., spot London or Liverd. A small quantity of Cyprus is offer-

11. A small quantity of Cyprus is offer. spot London, at 190s, per cwt, DILL.
Indian is 62s. 6d, per cwt., spot London;
. shipment, 57s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.
NNEL.—Indian is quiet and unchanged
. 75s. per cwt., spot London. FENUGREEK.
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. don, is 57s. per cwt., duty paid, and
. ex store Liverpool. Indian, spot Lon. is 69s. 6d. per cwt.

is 62s, 6d. per cwt,

SENEGA.—Continues quiet. Spot quotations are at 11s. 6d. per lb.; for shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly leaves, spot, No. 1, from 9½d. to 11d. peⁿ lb.; No. 2, 7½d. to 8d.; No. 3, 6½d. per lb.; Tinnevelly pods, selected, nominal; ordinary hand-picked, 9d. to 1s.; manufacturing, 5½d. to Gd Alexandrian pods, hand picked, spot, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., nominal; medium grades are offered at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., manufacturing, 8d.

SQUILL.—Italian is quoted at 57s. per cwt., spot; for shipment, 45s. to 50s., c.i.f.

Styrax.—Crude is quoted at from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., spot, duty paid.

Valerian.—Belgian natural on spot is quoted at from 205s, to 220s, per cwt.

WITCH-HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot supplies are offered at 3s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Bay.—West Indian on spot is quoted at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

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CAMPHOR.—Quiet. White oil on spot is quoted at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., duty paid; brown oil, from 1s. 7d. per lb., spot, duty paid.

LAVENDER.—French, 38-40 per cent., on spot is offered at from 21s, to 24s, per lb.; 40-42 per cent., 22s, to 25s. Spanish spike is 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb., spot.

LEMON.—Sicilian, to come forward, is quoted at from 25s. to 27s. 6d., landed.

Lemongrass.—Spot quotations are from 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb.; shipment, 15s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

Lime.—West Indian on spot is offered at from 49s. to 51s. per lb.

Rosemary.—Spanish on spot is offered at 7s. to 8s. per lb., as to grade; Dalmatian, 5s. 6d.

Sage.—Dalmatian is offered at prices from 12s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SANDALWOOD, - Mysore oil on from 70s. to 77s. 6d. per lb.; English-distilled is about 75s. per lb.

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Vetivert.—Bourbon on spot is quoted at around 90s. to 95s. per lb., as to grade. YLANG YLANG. - Bourbon on the spot is quoted at from 65s, to 70s, per 1b,

COMING EVENTS

Monday, February 6

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, lecture theatre, Medico-Chirurgical Society, lecture theatre, Medico-Chirurgical Society, 64 St. James' Street, Nottingham, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. R. C. Davey on "Colour Photography."

SOUTHGATE AND WOOD GREEN DIVISION, NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Windsor Café, 398 Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. R. Cross, M.P.S., on "Pharmacy in South Africa."

West Kent Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Central Library, Beckenham, at 8 p.m.' Members invited to give their "Grouses and Useful Hints."

Tuesday, February 7

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Reform Club, Bowkers Row, Bolton, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. F. W. Adams, B.Sc., Ph.C. (secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "All Up-to-date Matters of the Society.

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Yorkshire Hotel, Burnley. Annual dinner. Ticket 15s. SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTI-

CAL SOCIETY, and SOUTH-EAST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, The Grove Tavern, 26 Camberwell Grove, S.E.5, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. H. W. Tomski on "The Economics of N.H.S. Dispensing."

Wednesday, February 8

GLASGOW BRANCH, PHARMAGEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hall of the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries, 220 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. Film show presented by Mr. W. J. Merrick.

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMAGEUTICAL SOCIETY, The Unicorn, Gidea Park, at 7.30 p.m. Miss W. Fosh on "Colour Photography in Practice."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Lysbeth Hall, Soho Square, London, W.1, at 6.39 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Thursday, February 9

Bristol Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Marlborough Room, Grand Hotel, Broad Street, at 7.15 p.m. Address by Dr. H. Davis (chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health).

Leeds Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Metropole Hotel, Leeds, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. R. W. Gillham, Ph.C., on "Leaves from an Analyst's Notebook," Mr. F. R. Rymer, Ph.C., on "Counter First-aid," and Mr. E. C. Winder, M.P.S., on "From the R.E.s to the R.A.M.C."

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Council Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. A. F. Plowright, Ph.C. (assistant-secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Pharmaceutical Education with Special Reference to Recent Changes.

SHEFFIELD and DONCASTER BRANCHES, PHARMACEU-TICAL SOCIETY, Danum Hotel, Doncaster, at 3 p.m., Coach for Sheffield members leaves City p.m. Coach for Sheffield members leaves City Hall, Sheffield, at 1.50 p.m. Members to advise secretary by noon, February 6. Joint meeting.

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Kingston-on-Thames, at

HAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 7-45 p.m. Mr. Ernest Skues, M.P.S., on "Retrospect and Prospect."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Acton Technical College, High Street, London, W.3, at 7.30 p.m., Dr. E. Lester Smith on "Vitamin B₁₂."

Friday, February 10

Society of Chemical Industry, Fine Chemicals Group, London School of Hygiene and Tropical

Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. M. J. Davidson Pratt on "The Economics of Fine Chemical Industry."

BIRMINGHAM SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, M. chemical lecture theatre, the university, Edbaston, at 4.30 p.m. Sir Ian Heilbron on "Fi Years of Organic Chemistry."

TRADE MARKS

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," January For detergents (3).—"TREX"; by J. Bibby Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; 670,536.

For all goods, excluding medicated confecti ery, infants', invalids' and dietetic foods (5) "RAGAROL"; by Deodor-X Co. of England, Li Ellesmere Port; 676,914.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5).—"GL ERGY "; by Carter Bros., Shipley; 678,707. "F OTE" and "Infansprin"; by Hough, Hosea & Co., Ltd., Manchester; 680,200 and 684,5 "ASTHMAPHYLLON"; by Camden Chemical C Ltd., London, W.C.1; 681,297. "TRAVISYL"; Bayer Products, Ltd., London, W.C.2; 681,6 "Oracillin"; by Clinical Products, Ltd., Rimond; 681,671. "Steridol"; by H. R. Na Ltd., London, W.C.2; 684,058.

For iodised oil for veterinary purposes (5) "VETIOL"; by Menley & James, Ltd., Lond S.E.5; 682,497.

For thermometers, etc. (9).—"MULLARD"; Mullard Electronic Products, Ltd., Lond W.C.2; B669,337.

For scientific, photographic and optical appara and instruments (9).-" STROBOLUX"; by Gene Radio Co., Cambridge; 682,815.

For thermometers and thermostats (9).-" A MATIC "; by Aga Heat, Ltd., London, W 683,115.

For surgical, medical and veterinary instrume and apparatus (10).—"Subavac"; by Willi Freeman & Co., Ltd., Barnsley; 683,797.

For non-medicated toilet paper (16).—"V TIA"; by Brady, Walters & Co., Ltd., Lond N.19; 682,969. "INTEREST"; by Henry Bayle Pritchard, Carlisle; 683,224.

For sprays for perfume and for toilet prepations (21).—"Scenette"; by Walsall Pressi Co., Ltd., Walsall; 683,204.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 2! For non-medicated toilet preparations (3) "MARIE STUART" and woman's profile; by Ma Stuart, Ltd., London, E.C.3; 665,917. "St TAIR"; by Campana Corp., Batavia, U.S. 674,683. "Dana" in distinctive lettering; Financiera de Perfumeria, S.A., Panama; B676, 78. "FONTAINE" and fountain device; by F taine (Perfumes), Ltd., Castle Bromwich; 677,1 "RENCONTRE"; by Coty (England), Ltd., L don, W.1; 682,781. "NIGHTFALL"; by R. Demt Ltd., London, N.W.6; 683,518.

For perfumes and toilet water (3).-" EAU JEUNESSE "; by Société Anonyme Parfums Mai Rochas, Paris; 671,593.

For tooth-powders (3).-" AMM-I-DENT"; Stafford-Miller, Ltd., Welwyn Garden 676,682.



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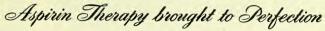
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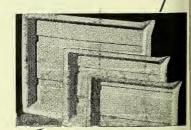
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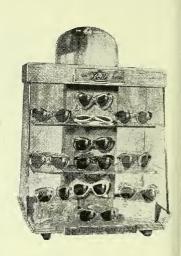


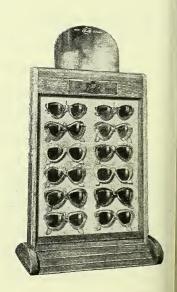
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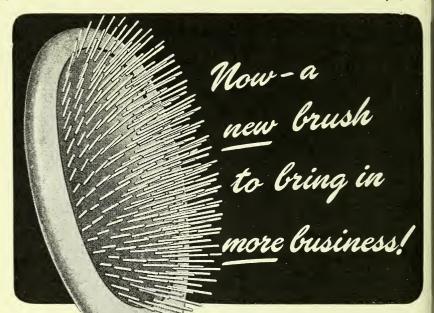
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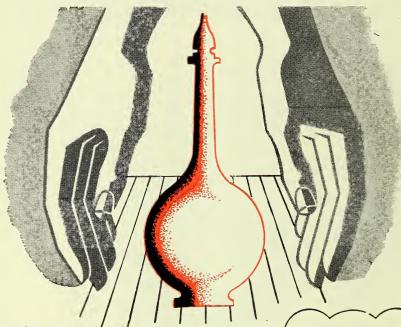
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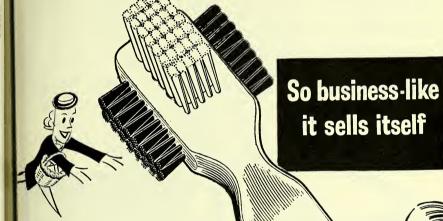
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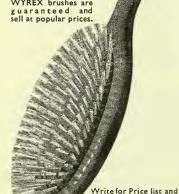
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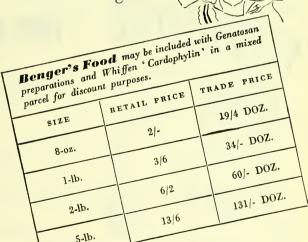
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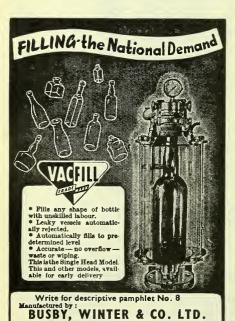
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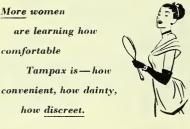
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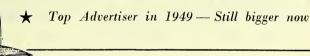
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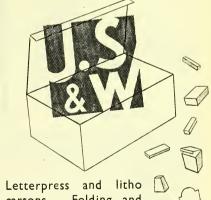
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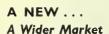
JOHNS, SON & WATTS LTD.

10HNS, SON & WATTS LTD.

2-4 EPWORTH ST., LONDON, E.C.2

2-4 EPWORTH ST., LONDON, E.C.2





You can do much bigger business in toilet sponges when you offer

Spontex. These high quality sponges, in attractive colours at attractive prices, are being bought by people who have not before been sponge users. They offer you completely new sales opportunities. Order Spontex Sponges in assorted colours to take advantage of their unique display possibilities. Enquire through your usual supplier or in case of difficulty write to the address below. (Showcard on request).



OVAL TOILET SPONGE (No. 33) In four delightful colours: natura yellow, blue, green and pink Retailing at 2/9d. including pur chase tax.

SPONTEX BATH SPONGE (No. 44) in the same colours. Retail price 3/8d. including P.T.

SPONTEX BABY SPONGE

Extra fine, extra soft. In natura yellow, blue and pink. Beautifully wrapped. Retail price 2/5 d. including P.T.

SPONTEX COSMETIC SPONGE Retail price 71d. including P.T

Made in Great Britain by :-SPONCEL LTD., WOLDHAM ROAD, BROMLEY, KENT. Tel: RAVensbourne 264 1950

NATIONAL



Make a Brilliant impression with NON-flaking

NON-gumming

The most brilliant hairdressing Don't forget there's also ANZORA Cream and VIOLA

THE COMPLETE RANGE OF ANZORA BEST SELLERS

ANZORA Cream and Viola

ANZORA Brilliantine Violet and Jasmine

ANZORA After-Shave Lotion

O NUZORA Hair Dressing Contains no gum

FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD 86, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.I

ADVERTISING

(PLUS BONUS OFFER)

BRINGS EXTRA PROFIT TO

TRADE MARK

STOCKISTS

NUZORA—the brilliant new addition to the Anzora range - means business! Novel advertisements are now appearing in a nation-wide campaign to launch this popular hairdressing discovery. At the same time, the attractive Bonus Offer, detailed below, is available to all Stockists. It's going to be a big Anzora year for everyone!

In addition to

discount on orders of 3 doz. mixed parcel, you can enjoy a further 5% discount for the following order.

I DOZ. Anzora, small

I Doz. Viola, small
I Doz. Nuzora

I DOZ. After-Shave Lotion

b Doz. Brilliantine, Violet Doz. Brilliantine, Jasmine



FOR

EVERY

MONTH

OF

THE

YEAR

"ZEMS" HERBAL LICORICE TABLETS



THE BEST MEDICATED TABLETS FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

Supplies may be obtained



from C.F. Wholesale Houses

ZEMS LID

718-724 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.15

Telephone: STAMFORD HILL 6658-9

When advice on

Contraception

is necessary or desirable!

It is always wise to prescribe *RENDELLS PRODUCTS

Based on clinical and biological experience, and conforming to the same standard of spermicidal efficacy as required by the Family Planning Association, Rendells Products can always be recommended with full confidence. The complete range of chemical contraceptives now available gives a wide scope in selecting the best method suited to individual requirements.

RENDELLS PESSARIES RENDELL GELS RENDELL - CREAM RENDELL - FOAM

Our latest chemists' advertising material is available upon request.

W. J. RENDELL LIMITED

Manufacturing Chemists

161/165 ROSEBERY AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.1

Also at: SYDNEY (AUS.), WELLINGTON (N.Z.), RIO DE JANEIRO, PARIS

News from DALMAS of Leicester

New waterproof protection

A NEW-TYPE ADHESIVE **STRAPPING**

Waterproof . . . has 101 First-Aid uses

DALMAS STRAPPING, a new waterproof plastic adhesive with 101 first-aid and other uses,



These spools are handy

is now in widespread demandeverywhere. Because of this, supplies have been greatly increased. Dalmas Strapping can

be cut to any size, gives 100% protection against water, dirt, grease and That's why it's acid. specially suitable for

tiny cuts, sore places, torn finger nails, etc. In particular, it is ideal wherever the fixing of a bandage would be awkward. Dalmas Strapping stretches all ways, so edges stick tight while allowing free movement of joints and muscles. Attractive counter sell-outs contain twelve 1/- spools, each 1 inch by 1 yard, price 8/-, or 24 spools, price 16/-. Also in 3-yard lengths, and in 2 inch and 3 inch widths.

DALMAS HEEL DRESSINGS. A new waterproof dressing that is specially designed for sore and blistered heels. Handy boxes, price 1/- retail.

DALMAS FINGER - TIP DRESSINGS. A new waterproof adhesive protection for cracked, cut or sore finger-tips. Handy boxes, 8/- per dozen, to retail at 1/- each.

DALMAS BOIL PLASTERS. waterproof protective dressing for boils. Skin-coloured, hardly shows. Handy boxes, price 10d. retail, including tax.

for cuts

Heavy demand for Dalmas First-Aid Dressings

To meet the nation-wide demand, we have further increased supplies of Dalm the waterproof plastic dressing that offer totally new method of protecting cuts a minor wounds.

Dalmas gives 100% protection agai water, dirt, grease and acid. So you no only cover the affected place and ... further trouble! You can actually w with it on.

Dalmas stretches all ways (not just one way). That's why edges stick tight, cannot fray, cannot catch in clothes. What'smore, Dalmas lessens infection risk, promotes safe and Display this box on

easy healing.



counter

Dalmas is skin-coloured, hardly sho In attractive blue-and-white counter s outs, containing three dozen 1/- boxes, pr 8/- per dozen. Special quantity discour PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW!

A. de St. Dalmas & Co. Ltd

LEICESTER (Phone: Leicester 65261)

London Depot: 140-142 St. John St., E. (Clerkenwell 3399)

> Leeds Depot: 14 Neville Street (Leeds 29764)

> > Scottish Agents:

Robert Telford, 29 Waterloo St., Glasgow, (Central 2716)

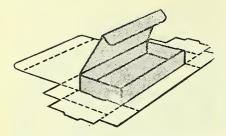
How to obtain BEST TERMS on Silvikrin Products

BEST TERMS give you an extra discount of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on orders of 70/- or over at list prices below. BEST TERMS are now obtainable ONLY from Prichard & Constance (Manufacturing) Limited. ORDERS for less than 70/- nett at list prices below should be placed with your usual wholesaler.

SPECIAL NOTE. As from 9th January, 1950, the list price of Silvikrin Lotion (small) and Silvikrin Lotion with Oil (small) was reduced from 13/6 to 13/- per dozen as shown below. The consumer price will remain at $2/7\frac{1}{2}$ until 1st March, 1950. When it will be reduced to $2/6\frac{1}{2}$ tax inclusive.

Silvikrin LIST PRICES	Trade Price PER DOZEN	Purchase Tax PER DOZEN	Consumer price (inc. tax) EACH
Pure Silvikrin	54/	54/-	. 10/6
Lotion, small (see SPECIAL NOTE above)	13/-	13/-	$2/7\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} 2/6 \\ \text{from} \end{cases}$
Lotion, large	24/9	24/9	4/10 1/3/50
Lotion with Oil, small (see SPECIAL NOTE above)	13/-	13/-	$2/7\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} 2/6\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{from} \end{cases}$
Lotion with Oil, large	24/9	24/9	4/10 1/3/50
Soapless Powder Shampoo	3/7	1/21/2	6d
Lustrefoam Liquid Shampoo	7/10	2 7	1/1
Silvifix Hair Cream	18/-	18/-	3/6
Kemt Complete (with Spray)	45/	45/	8/9
Kemt Refill	22/6	22/6	4/41/2

★ Prichard & Constance (Mfg.) Ltd., North Circular Road, London, NW10 Tel: ELGar 8095



The BOXFOLDIA PATENT ENDS carton is ideal for the smaller shallow pack.

Economical in use of material and in manufacture (no glueing or stitching), this style is speedily assembled and makes up into a particularly neat and rigid pack.

We invite your enquiries.

BOXFOLDIA LTD.

CARTON MANUFACTURERS
BOURNBROOK BIRMINGHAM



CORKS, STOPPERS,

ETC.

Telephone Royal 4922
CAMPERDOWN STREET
LONDON, E.I

WILES dog food

and it sells on sight

This quality dog food contains concentrated meat, liver and fish. It is packed in handy airtight tins, attractively labelled in red and black, and specially designed for easy stacking and display.

Bright attractive showcards and window bills are now available.

Order your supplies of Wiles Vitamin dog foo through your usual Wholesaler.

The finest dog



Made exclusive by WILES WOODMANSE E. YORKS.

food in the world

BE READY

FOR THIS SEASON'S
INCREASED EGG
PRODUCTION

With extra poultry foods available, more of your customers will be preserving eggs this season. This means more requests for Goodall's Waterglass. Be sure your stocks are sufficient to meet the increased demand. Goodall's Waterglass gives a clear, clean fluid. Packed in attractive leakproof tins and containers of various sizes.

Write for details and prices.

Goodalls' WATERGLASS

EGG PRESERVATIVE

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LTD. SOVEREIGN STREET. LEEDS

(29T*)

RAGE MADE

SI

STEEL STORAGE EQUIPMENT

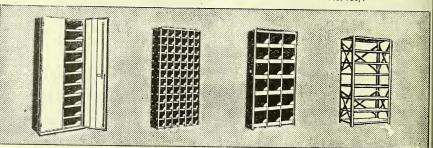
FOR FACTORIES AND STORES

SECO Steel Equipment is suitable for all storage requirements, giving maximum storage capacity in the minimum floor space. A SECO Standard Unit is available to suit your every storage need. All units can be easily assembled with a screwdriver and spanner by unskilled labour on the storage and installation of the storage are in the storage and installation of the storage are in the storage and installation of the storage are in site. We also undertake the production and installation of storage equipment to customers' own specifications. The illustrations show a few standard units from the SECO Range. Send for List C.D. We also undertake the production and installation of storage equip-

STEEL EQUIPMENT Greets Green, West Bromwich, Staffs.

Phone: TIPTON 1137-8-9 Grams: Equipit, West Bromwich





L.G.B.



destroy Rats and Mice

painlessly without trace or odour

Harmless to Pets Poultry Humans when used as instructed Red Squill causes vomiting. Rodents cannot vomit and therefore di Ratoids (Red Squill) Biscuits 1/9, 4/9, 40/- Ratoids (Red Squill) Mousecrumbs 1/2, 2/

From Chemists (Boots branches) Corn and Seed Merchants, Ironmongers, Stores PARISEK LTD. 17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.



Sellotape Packs...

Tried Sellotape for your 'over the counter packages' yet? You should. It's the quickest, cleanest and easiest packing medium in the world sticks at a touch, without gum or water. Protect bottle labels with Sellotape, too, no more torn edges, smears or dirt.

Sellotape is also available in handy dispensers for re-sale to the public. Backed by National Advertising and striking display material, they **really** sell! So make sure your stocks are adequate. Write or phone for full details, now!

BELLOTAPE

ELF-ADHESIVE CELLULOSE TAPE

PRDON & GOTCH LTD., 4 GORDON HOUSE, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: CENtral 5211

A DUFAY PRODU

Winter Photography means ALL YEAR ROUND Sales

NEW D20 CORONET **BOX** CAMERA

now available for the home market in limited quantities.

FLASH UNIT 36/10 Tax paid

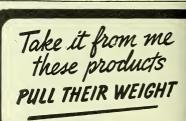
BOX CAMERA 43/4 Tax paid

DUFAY-CHROMEX LTD.

14/16 COCKSPUR ST., LONDON, S.W.I

TEL . WHITEHALL 67





Satino

TOILET TISSUE

Satino Toilet Paper in rolls and Interleaved Super soft in boxes -Backed by Nation wide publicity.



KWICK-DR HOUSEHOLD TOWELS

A Boon t every house wife, Supplie (Perforated) i rolls.

Further detail from addres below.

manufacturers:

Details and Sambles can be obtained from the

FREEDER BROTHERS PAFER MILLS
Brimsdown · Enfield · Middlesex
Telephone: HOWard 1847 (5 lines) Telegrams: Sylkocrepe, Enfield, Middlesex

HIS HANDY PLASTIC CONTAINER IS

ncreasing the already reat demand for

KORAY

ose thousands who regard KORAY as their "First 1" in case of pain are making this plastic container ir constant companion. It holds 5 tablets and into a waistcoat pocket or the smallest handbag.



There is a container in every one of the neat, "Cellophane"-wrapped packs of KORAY 28's and 64's. These larger sized packs of KORAY tablets give you a good profit margin and are excellent counter-lines. They are backed by powerful national advertising and create that goodwill which is only associated with a tried and proved product of quality.

The 10 tablet pack, recently re-designed, will act as an introduction to those who are not yet fully aware of the thoroughly dependable analgesic qualities of KORAY.

NEURALGIA ALL NERVEPAINS
CAMMOT HARM THE HEART

TO POST OF THE SAME PAIN
AGE
AND THE SAME PAIN
AND THE

TABLETS FOR
HEADACHE INFLUENZA
RHEUMATISM MALARIA E

Send your order now to:

KORAY LTD., GOLDEN MILE WORKS, BRIDGEND, GLAM.

MORE AND MORE CHEMISTS ARE SAYING:

"This two-way sales appeal brings bigger turnover"

The Gold Cup

JAFFAJUCE

OCKTAIL SHAKER PACK

RETAILING AT 5'

ORANGE

ORANGE & PINEAPPLE
LEMON · GRAPEFRUIT
BREAKFAST JAFFALUCE

Order through your usual wholesaler. In case of difficulty,

GOLD CUP LIME

CLEAR, SPARKLING BRILLIANT GLASS

COMBINED CAP & MEASURE IN POLISHED ALUMINIUM

ATTRACTIVE, COLOURFUL INDIVIDUAL CARTONS

COCKTAIL RECIPE LEAFLET ENCLOSED

write to:—JAFFAJUCE LTD., 87 Regent Street, W.I





your lipstick sales with the profit-making line that women everywhere have waited for! LIP-OTE—the only preparation of its kind—applied over lipstick, deintley safeguards against smear, while enhancing lip beauty. Widespread national advertising now being launcfied. Send for details, including attractive trade terms to:—

British Glandular Products Ltd 37 Chesham Place, London, S.W.I

OCOTE

FOR SMEARPROOF LIPS



for WHOOPING COUGH for use with ELDON VAPORISERS

HALL FORSTER & CO. LTD.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

RECOMMEND

S.D.2

with confidence

PENETRATES and REBUILDS DAM-AGED TISSUE in SKIN ILLNESSES

Remarkable for the Treatment of Burns, Spots, Rashes, etc.

BIO-COLLOIDS LTD., Altrincham, Cheshire



You can make the SevenSeaS advertising work for you—you can use the Welfare Food publicity to build up a new adult market for Cod Liver Oil.

A striking window display will provide the link which turns this growing interest into sales. Make good use of it.

Write today for the two SevenSeaS showcards and for the special display material which will add colour and distinction to your window.

EVENSEAS

URE COD LIVER OIL



Roter Gastric Ulcer Tablets

indicated for:

GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCERS

Retail prices: trial size (40) 7/11, standard size (120) 22/6, full treatment size (640) £5.12.6.

Obtainable from the Importers:

F.A.I.R. Laboratories Limited
183 Heath Road, Twickenham

For over 60 years the trade have relied on the

PILLS CAPSULES & TABLETS

OF

HOWARD LLOYD

Many young chemists (as their fathers did 30 years ago) are placing all their orders with HOWARD LLOYD. They know that Howard Lloyd give constant satisfaction—in special order or regular bulk supplies.

HOWARD LLOYD & CO., LTD.
LEICESTER

FOR SALE BOTTLES & JARS

Also Bakelite and Metal Screw Cap SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED PRICE

Large stocks of various kinds avail able for immediate delivery. Jus send us details of your require ments stating quantities you wan of each item and we will gladly quote by return.

RELIANCE TRADING CO 13 NEW COLLEGE PARADE.

13 NEW COLLEGE PARADE, FINCHLEY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.:

Telephone: PRImrose, 5611 and 3167
Telegrams: 'GORDON' PRIMROSE 5611





This year the famous slogan "As light as you like... and no lighter" will be seen by millions of women—press advertising will be bigger-

than-ever. Country-wide demonstrations will show how Hiltone brings glamour to the hair by brightening and lightening it—yet leaves it so naturallooking. This means bigger sales for you. So stock Hiltone, display it—you'll sell it.

HILTONE

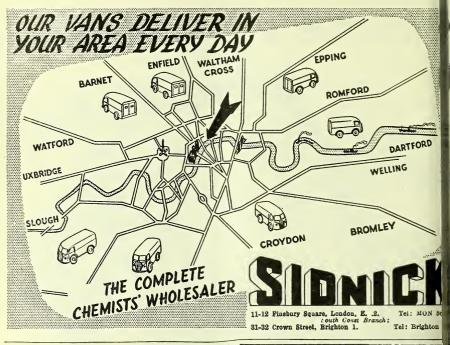
AS LIGHT AS YOU LIKE . . . AND NO LIGHTER

COUNTY PERFUMERY CO. LTD., STANMORE, MIDDLESEX



to step up sales

THIS END UP



PATTINSON'S MAGNESIA

GUARANTEED B.P. QUALITY

Mag. Carb. Levis. Mag. Carb. Pond. Mag. Oxide Levis Mag. Oxide Pond.

Mag. Trisilicate.

Mag. Hydrate. Mist. Mag. Hydrox.

Supplied through all wholesalers by the sole manufacturers:

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL

CO. LTD.

A MEMBER OF THE TURNER & NEWALL ORGANISATION

WASHINGTON CO. DURHAM

London Office:

Everite House, 591, Southwark St., S.E.I Manchester Office:

15, Pollard St. East, Manchester, 10



...it's NOT a plaster

BUT IT STICKS!

..it's MORE than a bandage

PRESTOBAND BANDAGE BANDAGE BANDAGE

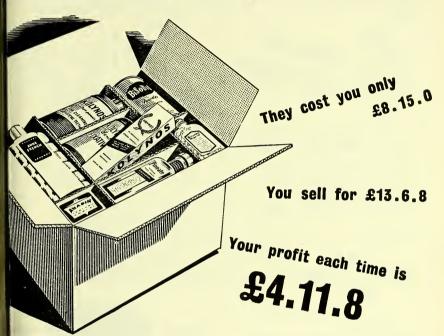
THE ANTISEPTIC SELF-ADHESIVE BAND STICKS TO ITSELF - BUT NOT TO THE

Details rom the Sole Distributor

FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD

86 Clerkenwell Rd. L., ndon, E.C. I and 6 Crow St. Dubli MADE BY VERNON & CO., PRESTON, LANCS

Iways buy I.C.C £10 PARCELS



hese are the C.C. Products

Anne French ' Cleansing Milk Anadin ' Tablets BiSoDoL ' Powder BiSoDoL ' Tablets

Bisurated Magnesia ' Powder
Bisurated Magnesia ' Tablets
Freezone ' Corn Remover

Kolynos ' Dental Cream
Kolynos ' Denture Powder

olynos ' Denture Fixative

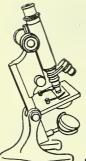
olynos ' Shaving Cream

ystone 'Salts

ineate ' Honey Cough-Syrup Reudel ' Bath Salts Any I.C.C. Product can be included in an I.C.C. mixed parcel qualifying for the extra Co-operation Discount of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on parcels to the value of £10 and over, 10% on parcels to the value of £5 and over . . . on top of the usual basic trade discounts.

The great variety of I.C.C. products — all of them household words — means that every pharmacist can give a mixed order large enough to qualify for Co-operation Discount . . . without risk of over-stocking.

Study the List of I.C.C. products carefully — work out the best combination for you — and use this opportunity for extra profits.



CONSTANT RESEARCH

Research, Standardisation, Activity, Purity—these important factors have built up the high reputation of "Oxoid" Medical Preparations.



Your orders, by letter, telephone or telegram are dealt with immediately and goods reach you in the shortest possible time.

Among the many "Oxoid" Medical Preparations are: Liver Extract, Hormones, Vitamins, etc.

OXO LIMITED

Medical Dept. THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: CENtral 9781

Recommend to your customers Ralgex

ANALGESIC - RESOLVENT

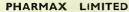
SOLID EMBROCATION

FOR MUSCULAR PAINS NEURALGIA and HEADACHES BRONCHITIS, CATARRH and LARYNGITIS

Handy, clean, practical and efficacious. Prescribed by doctors and regularly advertised in medical and naturing journals.

Packed in artistic counter-display outers containing 1 doz. —a great aid to individual sales.

Write for trade terms, samples & literature.



The Organ Works, Old Hill, Chislehurst. Kent.



LANETTE

(Registered Trade Mark since 1930) of Deutsche Hydrierwerke A.G.)

WAX SX

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND

The original product was always imported from Deutsche Hydrierwerke prior to the war

Special Reduced Quotations

Ask for booklet, samples, etc.

CYCLO CHEMICALS LTD

Manfield House, Strand, London, W.C.2

UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES
OF DEUTSCHE("HYDRIERWERKE A.G.

DUESSELDORF :



There's more Ribena now!

THE position with regard to supplies of Ribena is easier. With the new

Carter Royal Forest Factory gaining momentum, and last year's blackcurrant crop a bumper one, there should now be enough Ribena for most people who need it. You should now be able to meet all priority needs. If in difficulty write to C. Massingham, Supplies Director.



(particularly rich in natural vitamin C)

W. CARTER & CO. LTD., THE ROYAL FOREST FACTORY, COLEFORD, GLOS.



Millions of American Women are using



Export and Wholesale Enquiries from Paragon (Brushes) Ltd., 157/161 Regent Street, W.1 Phone: REG IC
Printed by The HAYOOK PRESS, Ltd., 106-140 Neate Street, Camberwell, S.E.5, and Published by the Proprietors,

Order from your usual Wholesaler



IMPERIAL LEATHER

HAND-FINISHED

Toilet Soaps

The Imperial Leather Toilet Soap made by Cussons has a consistent record of success. The steadily expanding market for this product indicates a widespread appreciation of really fine hand-finished Toilet Soap.



Cussons Sons & Co. Ltd, 84 Brook St, Grosvenor Sq, London W.1

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

FEBRUARY 4, 1950

A NAME YOU CAN RELY ON -



AN ORGANISATION ABREAST OF THE LATEST MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

Manufactures include

PILLS&TABLETS

PHARMACEUTICALS : SOLVELLÆ PACKED SPECIALITIES CUSTOMERS "OWN NAME" PRODUCTS

ARTHUR H. GOX & CO. LTD. BRIGHTON 7.